DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 208 123	UD 021 820
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TITLE	Refugee Resettlement in the United States: An Annotated Bibliography on the Adjustment of Cuban, Soviet and Southeast Asian Refugees.
INSTITUTION	Office of Refugee Resettlement (DHHS), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	6 Mar 80
NOTE	111p.; For a related document see UD 021 582.
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Adjustment (to Environment); *Annotated Bibliographies; Cubans; Indochinese; *Land Settlement; *Refugees
IDENTIFIERS	Russians

ABSTRACT

The 304 citations included in this annotated bibliography focus on the issues of refugee settlement in the United States during the last 20 years. The experiences of three major refugee groups (those from the Soviet Union, Southeast Asia, and Cuba) are emphasized. Published literature, papers, and reports generally characterized as research are included. Each citation contains the document's author and title, and publication information; the topic(s) covered; the population group(s) discussed; the annotation; and text information. (MK)

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SPECIAL PUBLICATION

MARCH 6, 1981

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Refugee Resettlement in the United States

An Annotated Bibliography

U.S.DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Office of Refugee Resettlement

REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES:

An Annotated Bibliography on the Adjustment of Cuban, Soviet and Southeast Asian Refugees

Office of Refugee Resettlement
Department of Health and Human Services
Room 1229, Switzer Building
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Washington, DC 20201

March 6, 1981

FOREWORD

The decision to make this bibliography widely available stems from our commitment to facilitating a better understanding of the problems that refugees face, and the factors that ease their transition to a new homeland. The existing literature is an important resource for such understanding, and this bibliography was developed to make this literature more accessible. We hope it will be a useful tool for those involved in the resettlement of refugees in the United States.

Other bibliographies on refugees exist. The present effort differs from these in three ways. First, it focuses directly on the issues of the domestic resettlement of refugees in the U.S. over the past twenty years. Second, it brings together under the same rubric the Cuban, Soviet, and Indochinese refugee populations who have all too often been studied in isolation. Third, this effort is not simply a compilation, but rather a full review and annotation of all items.

The contents of the bibliography indicate that a considerable literature on the resettlement and adjustment of refugees in the United States does exist. This area of study is a relatively new field, however, and there are continuing gaps in both data and analysis. Further, some particular areas of concern remain virtually unstudied in a systematic way. The entries in this bibliography have been selected to represent these areas as well as those which have been explored more fully.

The project was conducted in the Division of Policy and Analysis, under the direction of Dennis Gallagher. The bibliography was designed and prepared by David W. Haines and Augustine Ha T. Vinh. General supervision of the planning and implementation of the project was provided by David Howell and Toyo Biddle.

Roger P. Winter

Roger P. Winter
Director
Office of Refugee Resettlement

INTRODUCTION

This bibliography is the product of an extensive review of the existing literature on the adjustment of Cuban, Soviet, and Southeast Asian refugees in the United States. The review was conducted in-house at the Office of Refugee Resettlement, Department of Health and Human Services. The goal of the project was to make the existing literature more available to those actively involved in refugee resettlement, whether as researchers or practitioners.

Scope of the review

Various factors contributed to the delineation of the scope of materials to be covered in the review. Ultimately the following five decisions were made.

- To focus on the issues of refugee resettlement within the U.S. during the last twenty years.
- To focus on the situation of refugees themselves rather than on the programs designed to serve them.
- To emphasize materials that generally fall under the rubric of "research."
- To adequately represent both the published literature and the variety of papers and reports which are frequently overlooked in literature searches.
- To give roughly equivalent attention to the three major refugee groups of the last twenty years–those from the Soviet Union, Southeast Asia, and Cuba.

These decisions meant a scope of review that was in some ways broad, as in the decision to deal with all three major refugee groups. In other ways, however, the scope was relatively narrow. Due to these limitations in scope, the present bibliography gives only limited attention to such issues as the following:

- The general international refugee situation.
- Refugee resettlement in other countries.
- Background materials on refugees in their countries of origin.
- The experiences of other refugee groups in the U.S., such as the Hungarians.
- Program descriptions.
- Materials appearing in the popular press.

The literature search

The search for materials was designed to obtain as comprehensive and representative a collection of materials as was possible given the time-frames of the project. The search was conducted along two parallel lines: the first through a standard library search, and the second through contacts with agencies and organizations actively involved in refugee resettlement.

The traditional library search involved the kinds of materials which are part of the generally available published literature. It included the following components:

- Search of the Library of Congress computerized data bases, both for periodicals and for books and monographs.
- Review of printouts from the National Institute of Mental Health computerized data bases.

- Searches of the ERIC (Educational Resources Information Clearinghouse) files, through the National Institute of Education.
- Canvassing of local libraries including those at the Department of Health and Human Services, American University, Catholic University, and Georgetown University.
- Review of existing bibliographies on refugees, particularly those by Barry Stein, Esther Gonzales, and Bob Frankel (see citations in this bibliography).
- Review of materials currently held by the Office of Refugee Resettlement.
- Direct contact with a number of scholars active in the field of refugee research.

The second component of the literature search involved a series of letters sent out by the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement to the following:

- The Regional Directors of the Office of Refugee Resettlement.
- All State coordinators for refugee resettlement.
- Government agencies involved directly or indirectly with refugee resettlement.
- Voluntary agencies involved in resettlement activities.
- Other private organizations known to be active in the areas of refugee research, policy, or evaluation.

Responses to, and follow-ups on, these letters produced the kinds of limited circulation materials that frequently elude searches of the published literature.

While the result of this search, as indicated in the bibliography, is not totally comprehensive, it goes further than previous efforts in indicating the breadth and variety of the existing research on the adjustment of refugees in the U.S. No bibliography can be fully comprehensive. Nor can any bibliography avoid being outdated by continuing work, especially in a field that is experiencing rapid growth. As such, this must remain a provisional effort.

Organization of the bibliography

The bibliography contains 304 entries arranged in alphabetical order. It is not subdivided by subject in order to avoid the inevitable duplication of entries. A subject index is, however, provided at the back of the volume.

The basic citation format is given on the following page. In most ways we have followed standard bibliographic practices. Two changes or additions have, however, been made. First, dates *always* follow publication information, whether the item is a book, government publication, or journal article. Second, topic and population descriptors have been added.

BASIC CITATION FORMAT

Author (last name first for first author; last name last for succeeding authors)
Title. Publication information. Date.

Topic(s): (descriptors for major subject or subjects covered)
Population(s): (groups covered, e.g. Vietnamese, Cuban)

Annotation. (First sentence is a core description. Second sentence usually covers the kind of material on which the work is based, for example, data on sample size, location, and so on. Succeeding portions of the annotation depend on the type of work being reviewed. For extensive works a simple inventory of contents is presented. For more focussed items a listing of major findings is presented. Annotations average about 80-90 words.)

Text: (number of pages, presence of appendix material, useful tabular material, or a particularly extensive bibliography)

Implications of the bibliography

A bibliography only describes existing materials and contains neither analysis nor conclusions. However, the mere existence of the kinds of materials found in this bibliography has important implications. Four points deserve mention.

- There *is* a significant literature on the adjustment of Cuban, Soviet, and Southeast Asian refugees in the U.S.
- The literature is, by and large, accessible. While much of our effort was directed toward the unpublished or informally published literature, an extensive formally published literature does exist.
- The existing literature is wide-ranging in subject matter. Many topics, such as employment and mental health have been dealt with extensively. But even on such subjects as housing and kinship some work has been done.
- The existing literature is wide-ranging in methodology. While some work is impressionistic, other work is based on extensive survey work and sophisticated statistical analysis. There are also an increasing number of qualitative case studies that indicate not so much the status and demographic profile of the refugees, but rather the dynamics of their adjustment.

The existing literature itself thus presents possibilities for further work. While there are often gaps in the data, there is frequently sufficient information to construct more refined analyses of the dynamics and likely outcomes of refugee adjustment in the United States. Such work can, in turn, help insure that future primary research will be better informed by what is already known.

1. Aames, Jacqueline S., Ronald L. Aames, John Jung, and Edward Karabenick
Indochinese Refugee Self-Sufficiency in California: A Survey and Analysis of the Vietnamese, Cambodians and Lao and the Agencies That Serve Them. Report submitted to the State Department of Health, State of California. September 30, 1977.

Topics: adjustment, social services, employment
Populations: Cambodian, Lao, Vietnamese, Chinese-Vietnamese

Report on findings from a survey of 829 adult Indochinese refugees interviewed in California during the summer of 1977. Interviews with 86 agencies providing services to the refugees were also conducted. Findings cover the following areas: general population characteristics, immigration patterns, refugee assessments of service agencies, agency and refugee perceptions of need, English proficiency and ESL, and refugee occupations and income. Also included are a comparison with Chinese and Koreans, and a statistical self-sufficiency model.

Text: 209 pages plus appendices on methodology and the role of MAA's. Numerous tables and maps are included, many broken down by ethnicity.

2. Aames, Ronald, and Jacqueline Aames
Implementable Programs for Indochinese Refugee Self-Sufficiency in California. Report submitted to the State Department of Health, State of California. February 1978.

Topic: program recommendations
Population: Indochinese

Companion report to an extensive survey of Indochinese refugees in California (Aames et al 1977). On the basis of the survey findings the authors recommend the following: (1) ubiquitous and extensive ESL training, (2) personalized job counseling, (3) special education classes for children, (4) transportation assistance, (5) relevant job training, (6) GED programs, (7) wider publicity for existing programs, (8) better coordination between agencies, (9) systematic referral procedures, (10) better availability of child-care programs, and (11) enhanced use of mutual assistance associations. A summary of the experiences of Cuban and Hungarian refugees is also included.

Text: 47 pages

3. Afton, Jean
Vietnamese Immigrants in Denver: Two Seasons of Fieldwork in Sun Valley. In *Processes of Transition: Vietnamese in Colorado.* Edited by Peter W. Van Arsdale and James A. Pisarowicz. Austin, Texas: High Street Press. pp. 53-62. 1980.

Topics: adjustment (general), ethnic relations
Population: Vietnamese

Report on exploratory fieldwork conducted in the Sun Valley neighborhood of Denver from 1976 through 1978. Author describes the rapid growth in the number of Vietnamese households in Sun Valley from a total of 5 in 1976 to nearly 60 the following year. However, by 1978 many of these households had moved away either in search of better housing or as a result of continuing conflict with the Chicano population. Author notes a radical change in Vietnamese attitudes over the two year period toward a more positive adaptation to American life.

Text: 10 pages

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4. Aguirre, Benigno E.
Differential Migration of Cuban Social Races: A Review and Interpretation of the Problem. *Latin American Research Review* 11(1):103-124. 1976.

Topic: demographic background
Population: Cuban

Analysis of the factors leading to the predominantly white racial composition of the Cuban emigres to the U.S. Author reviews the existing data on the various waves of Cuban refugees and notes that while occupational levels have gradually fallen, racial homogeneity has increased. The explanation offered is that Afro-Americans are seen as "both a major bulwark of the revolution and one of its main beneficiaries." The tendency for black Cubans in the U.S. to have a distinctive geographical distribution is also mentioned.

Text: 22 pages including tables on occupational background of Cuban refugees broken down by race, and extensive footnotes

5. Andrews, Alice C., and G. Harry Stopp, Jr.
The Indochinese Diaspora: Some Preliminary Geographic Observations. In *Proceedings of the First Annual Conference on Indochinese Refugees.* Compiled by G. Harry Stopp, Jr. and Nguyen Manh Hung. Fairfax, Virginia: George Mason University. October 1979.

Topic: geographic distribution
Population: Indochinese

Report on the geographic distribution of Indochinese refugees in foreign countries and in the United States. Report notes that the U.S. has accepted the largest number of refugees from Indochina, followed by France, Australia and Canada. Report also notes that about one quarter million Indochinese refugees, presumably ethnic Chinese, have gone to the People's Republic of China. Within the U.S., California, Texas, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Washington are the six states most highly impacted by refugees. Report cites three major reasons for the large concentration of refugees in California: attractive climate, large Asian population, and the previous existence of refugee camps in Southern California.

Text: 5 pages plus charts depicting distribution of refugees

6. **Aylesworth, Laurence S., Peter G. Ossorio, and Larry T. Osaki**
Stress and Mental Health Among Vietnamese in the United States. In *Asian-Americans: Social and Psychological Perspectives.* Edited by R. Endo, S. Sue, and N. Wagner. Palo Alto, California: Basic Books. 1978.

Topic: mental health
Population: Vietnamese

Article discussing the resettlement of Vietnamese in the United States, with emphasis on their mental health problems and on models of service delivery. Findings are based on 50 interviews conducted in the Denver area as well as the authors' clinical experience both in Denver and in Seattle. The following topics are covered: (1) diversity in the religious, economic, and class backgrounds of the refugees, (2) stress engendered by the evacuation and resettlement, (3) cultural misunderstandings about mental health problems, (4) lack of program utilization by refugees, (5) primary mental health problems, and (6) appropriate treatment models.

Text: 26 pages

7. Aylesworth, Laurence, Roger Harmon, and others
Social Adjustment Services: Program Components and Models for Social Adjustment Services for Refugees. Washington, D.C.: Indochina Refugee Action Center. September 1980.

Topic: social services
Population: Indochinese

Outline of service delivery guidelines for programs designed to provide social adjustment services to refugees. Report is based on a practitioner workshop held in September 1980, under funding from the Office of Refugee Resettlement. Major sections of the report deal with: (1) preventive services including education and training, (2) short term services such as crisis intervention, (3) ongoing services such as rehabilitation and counseling, and (4) mental health service delivery approaches.

Text: 35 pages plus a description of the practitioner workshop project, a list of participants, and effectiveness ratings for different service approaches.

8. Bach, Robert L.
Secondary Migration of Indochinese Refugees to Los Angeles, California. Washington, D.C.: The Brookings Institution. December 1979.

Topic: secondary migration
Population: Indochinese

Analysis of secondary migration into the city of Los Angeles during 1978, based on the INS registration of January 1979. Findings indicate that of an estimated 5902 refugees living in the city, 62 percent had been there for at least a year, 23 percent were new arrivals from Southeast Asia, and 15 percent were secondary in-migrants. Employment ratios for secondary migrants were lower than those for continuing residents but higher than those for new arrivals in the U.S. Findings on household composition and estimates of drains on social services are also presented.

Text: 13 pages plus tables and summary

9. Bach, Robert L., and Jennifer B. Bach
Employment Patterns of Southeast Asian Refugees. *Monthly Labor Review* 103(10):31-38. October 1980.

Topic: employment, labor force participation
Populations: Cambodian, Lao, Vietnamese

Analysis of labor force participation and employment rates for Indochinese refugees based on the INS Alien Address Report and the Opportunity Systems Incorporated surveys. In general, refugee labor force participation rates are lower than those for the U.S. population as a whole. Unemployment rates, however, are also lower. Labor force participation rises consistently with length of residence in the U.S. Data also indicate that refugees consistently work more hours per week than the general U.S. population but still, in many cases, have marginal earnings.

Text: 8 pages with tables on labor force participation, employment levels, and occupational distribution

10. Barger, W. K., and Tham V. Truong
Community Action Work Among the Vietnamese. *Human Organization* 37(1):95-100. Spring 1978.

Topic: community action
Population: Vietnamese

Overview of the constraints and options of community action work based on experience with a Vietnamese voluntary association in Lexington, Kentucky. Authors were involved in facilitating the incorporation of the association and the establishment of a small model business. They recommend the following as basic elements in such work: (1) establishing communication and mutual respect, (2) identifying areas of mutual involvement, (3) negotiating roles, (4) identifying goals with emphasis on the community's explicit interests, and (5) assessing the nature of the community.

Text: 6 pages

11. Barnes, Thomas J.
Of All the 36 Alternatives: Indochinese Resettlement in America. U.S. Department of State. Senior Seminar in Foreign Policy. April 1977.

Topic: resettlement (general)
Population: Indochinese

Review of the first two years of Indochinese refugee resettlement in the U.S. Author informally reviews the origins of the influx, the role of the voluntary agencies, state sponsorships, resettlement clusters, religion, ESL and vocational training, welfare, employment, cultural diversity, mutual aid associations, and the roles of the federal and state governments. A discussion of the differences between the French and American systems of refugee resettlement is also included. The material for the report is drawn from interviews with agency personnel throughout the country.

Text: 52 pages

12. Bauman, James J.
ESL Service Provision for Indochinese Refugees. Washington, D.C.: Center for Applied Linguistics. September 1980.

Topic: ESL
Populations: Cambodian, Hmong, Lao, Vietnamese

Review and analysis of the status, options, and potential of English-as-a-second-language training for Southeast Asian refugees. Information for the study was collected from approximately 80 agencies involved in providing ESL, and from interviews with about 350 refugees. The research was restricted to California, Oregon, Idaho, Texas, Georgia, Minnesota, and Pennsylvania. Separate chapters deal with national level organizations, state organizational models, the impact of resettlement patterns on language training, findings from the refugee interviews, pedagogy, and guidelines for program organization.

Text: 69 pages plus interview schedules, recording formats, and a list of service providers who were interviewed.

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13. Bender, Lynn Darrell
The Cuban Exiles: An Analytical Sketch. *Journal of Latin American Studies* 5:271-278. 1973.

Topic: background
Population: Cuban

Brief analysis of the Cuban refugee flow largely in terms of the factors affecting the departure decision. "Without question, Cuba's most successful 'export' from the very beginning of the Castro period has not been revolution, but the physical removal of its domestic enemies." Author notes the generally upper class origins of most refugees, and their decreasing involvement in formal political opposition to Castro. A brief description of the different periods of Cuban emigration is also presented.

Text: 8 pages including tables on percentages of the refugee population by age and occupation.

14. Bloom, John
A Delicate Balance. *Texas Monthly*. October 1979.

Topic: community conflict
Population: Vietnamese

Description and analysis of the conflict between Vietnamese and local fishermen in Seadrift, Texas during late 1979. Author suggests that cultural gaps and misunderstanding accounted for most of the problems. Author also reviews how the Vietnamese got involved in the crabbing industry and asserts that despite resentment against them, they continue to struggle for a successful life in the United States.

Text: 5 pages

15. Boone, Margaret S.
The Uses of Traditional Concepts in the Development of New Urban Roles: Cuban Women in the United States. In *A World of Women: Anthropological Studies of Women in the Societies of the World.* Edited by Erika Bourguignon. New York: Praeger. 1980.

Topic: women's roles
Population: Cuban

Analysis of the changing roles of Cuban immigrant women in the U.S., based largely on the author's fieldwork in the Washington, D.C. area. Author notes the traditional schism between male and female roles in Cuba, but also the significant equality and importance of women in some public domains. In the U.S., Cuban women have maintained a semblance of ideal traditional roles. They have also participated actively and effectively in the world of work. Major portion of the article involves a description of various women's roles, both formal and informal.

Text: 35 pages

16. Brahm, Sivone
Guidebook for Teachers, Administrators and Educators of Cambodian Children. Falls Church, Virginia: Khmer Research Organization. January 1980.

Topics: orientation, education
Population: Cambodian

General overview of Cambodian culture and society with an emphasis on the kind of background information needed by American teachers of Cambodian students. Guidebook covers the following topics: the land and the people, language and culture, the educational system, and religion. Several detailed examples of cultural differences are provided.

Text: 40 pages plus bibliography

17. Brodsky, Betty
Trans-Cultural Social Work with Soviet Immigrants: A Model for Practice. New York: Institute on Pluralism and Group Identity. 1980.

Topic: social services
Population: Soviet

Review, analysis, and suggestions concerning the relationship of social service professionals and their Soviet emigre clients. Author suggests that the profession should take a "less ethnocentric stance and begin to adapt itself to the needs of the culturally different clients being served." Russian clients, for example, tend to draw a stricter division between the coldness and formality of the public arena, and the warmth and spontaneity of relations with family and friends. To compensate for this, social workers need to be more informal and more directly and personally involved with their Soviet clients.

Text: 13 pages

8. Bruhn, Thea C., and Robert L. Arsenault
A Preliminary Bibliography of Materials used in the Orientation and Settlement of Indochinese Refugees in the United States. Arlington, Va.: Center for Applied Linguistics. January 1980.

Topic: bibliography
Population: Indochinese

Annotated bibliography of materials on the orientation and resettlement of Indochinese refugees in the U.S. Materials were collected from states with large refugee populations and are arranged in seven major categories: (1) basic survival, (2) resettlement orientation, (3) publications of local, state or regional agencies that deal with refugee orientation, (4) life and culture in the U.S., (5) specialized and expanded information, (6) newsletters, and (7) audio-visual materials. Within each category, the entries are arranged to fit such sub-headings as local welfare agencies, voluntary agencies, and educational organizations.

Text: 73 pages containing more than 200 entries, and a list of agencies that provide materials.

19. Bui, Diana
The Indochinese Mutual Assistance Associations. Washington, D.C.: Indochina Refugee Action Center. January 1980.

Topic: mutual assistance associations
Population: Indochinese

Description of the Indochinese mutual assistance associations (MAA's) with emphasis on their nature, functions and potential usefulness to refugees and to service providers. Report includes case studies of specific associations. Author suggests that MAA's have played a central role in meeting two basic needs of refugees: acculturation into American society, and retention of traditional cultural values. Recommendations for improving the service capacities of the MAA's include: provision of technical assistance, establishment of a national information clearinghouse, development of grantmanship workshops, and hiring of more Indochinese social workers.

Text: 17 pages

20. Bunch, Jesse
Facing the Challenge: 1979 Community Resettlement Issues and Recommendations Within the Church World Service Immigration and Refugee Program and the Protestant, Anglican, and Orthodox Denominations Working Through the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., Inc. to Resettle International Refugees. Seattle, Washington. June 22, 1979.

Topic: social services, sponsorship
Population: refugees (general) with emphasis on the Indochinese

Consultant report submitted to Church World Service on the Immigration and Refugee Program's mission, goals, and service delivery process. Major recommendations include: (1) enhancement of the denominational role, (2) clarification of the CWS role, (3) increased recognition of local projects and councils-of-churches, (4) refinement of processing procedures, (5) better staffing, and (6) clarification of proper uses of funds.

Text: 42 pages plus executive summary and 13 tables on sponsorships, assurances, and expenditures.

21. Butler, Rose W.
Critique of the Ragas-Maruggi Study: "Vietnamese Refugee Living Conditions in the Metro Area". New Orleans, La.: Urban League of Greater New Orleans, Inc. January 1979.

Topics: housing, employment, community relations
Population: Vietnamese

Critique of the Ragas-Maruggi study of Vietnamese refugees living in the New Orleans Metro area, conducted for the Urban League of Greater New Orleans. Major criticisms of the Ragas-Maruggi study include: (1) serious methodological weaknesses, (2) misleading information, (3) lack of adequate documentation, and (4) unsubstantiated and irresponsible attacks upon the Urban League. The nine-person team recommended that the Ragas-Maruggi study not be used, and a new study be commissioned by an independent, out-of-state agency.

Text: 49 pages plus appendices on various aspects of the resettlement of Vietnamese in New Orleans, such as employment and unemployment, housing, etc.

22. California Department of Social Services
Evaluation of the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program in Private Agencies in California. Sacramento, California. November 1979.

Topic: resettlement, program evaluation
Population: Indochinese

Report on the characteristics and problems of Indochinese refugees in California, and the nature and impact of programs designed to help them. Research was conducted in late 1978 by the Human Resources Corporation under a contract with the California State Department of Social Services. Findings include the primary importance of English classes and the lack of sufficient services to meet areas of refugee need. The major recommendation is that the federal government should establish "a comprehensive plan, assuring a viable future for the Indochinese in the United States".

Text: 85 pages plus appendix on methodology

23. California Department of Social Services
Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program: Characteristics Survey. Sacramento, California: Statistical Services Bureau. Department of Social Services. Health and Welfare Agency. April 1980.

Topic: adjustment (general)
Population: Indochinese

Statistical report of a survey on the demographic background of Indochinese refugees receiving Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) aid. A random sample of 573 IRAP cases was drawn from three California counties: San Diego, Alameda, and Stanislaus. Comparisons of the 1978 and 1979 survey findings were made to measure the ability of the refugees to become self-sufficient. Major findings of the report include: (1) an increase in the percentage of refugees receiving IRAP assistance in 1979, (2) an increase in the percentage of non-English speakers from almost 70% in 1978 to 84% in 1979, (3) a decrease in the number of families with earned income other than IRAP cash assistance, from 32% to 22%, and (4) an increase in the percentage of refugees applying for assistance within one month of arrival from 67% in 1978 to 82% in 1979.

Text: 32 pages including numerous tables

24. California Department of Social Services
Refugees: The Challenge of the 80's. Report of Hearings Conducted by the California State Social Services Advisory Board. Sacramento: Health and Welfare Agency. Summer 1980.

Topic: resettlement (general)
Population: Indochinese

Report of a series of seven public hearings conducted by the California State Social Services Advisory Board in summer 1980. The hearings covered major issues of concern to state and local government, and community administrators. Major problems mentioned include: (1) absence of a coordinated federal and state refugee resettlement program, (2) lack of adequate funding procedure and accurate refugee demographic data, (3) lack of financial support to California school districts heavily impacted by refugees, (4) absence of involvement of city governments and community organizations, and (5) lack of state and local coordination with the voluntary agencies.

Text: 40 pages including a list of participants

25. California Department of Social Services
The Assimilation and Acculturation of Indochinese Children into American Culture. Sacramento: Department of Social Services. Health and Welfare Agency. August 1980.

Topic: adjustment, education
Population: Indochinese

Report of a survey on the assimilation of, and cultural conflicts encountered by, Indochinese children in America. The survey was conducted in the summer of 1980 by the Long Range Planning Bureau of the California State Department of Social Services. Principal findings include the following: (1) post-1978 refugee children and adolescents have a slower transition to western culture, (2) children and infants suffer serious malnutrition and psychological maladjustments, (3) language differences appear to be of prime importance, and (4) the general level of integration and success in American schools is satisfactory. Report also includes a discussion of a survey of unaccompanied minors.

Text: 130 pages

26. Casal, Lourdes, and Andres R. Hernandez
Cubans in the U.S.: A Survey of the Literature. *Cuban Studies* 5:25-51. July 1975.

Topic: general review
Population: Cuban

Review of the existing literature on Cubans in the United States through 1974. Discussion is organized in terms of the following twelve topics: (1) causes of the migration, (2) demographic composition, (3) exiles as sources of information about Cuban society, (4) assimilation and acculturation, (5) political behavior and attitudes, (6) family and sex roles, (7) mental health, (8) occupational adjustment, (9) youth problems, (10) special "at risk" groups such as the black and elderly, (11) relationships with other ethnic groups, and (12) impact of the Cubans on U.S. society.

Text: 27 pages including notes and a short annotated bibliography

27. Casey, Patricia
Nutrient Intake and Food Habits of Vietnamese Women Relocated in Colorado. In *Processes of Transition: Vietnamese in Colorado.* Edited by Peter W. Van Arsdale and James A. Pisarowicz. Austin, Texas: High Street Press. pp. 65-72. 1980.

Topics: health, nutrition
Population: Vietnamese

Brief analysis of the nutritional intake of 30 Vietnamese women interviewed during 1976 in Denver. All had been in the U.S. for less than a year. In general, the carbohydrate/fat/protein ratio in their diet was found to approach ideal standards set by the U.S. government. Nevertheless, there were indications of relatively low intakes of calcium, iron, zinc, and Vitamin A, especially among older women.

Text: 8 pages including tables on sample diets, and breakdowns in terms of different nutrients.

28. Cejas and Toledo, Inc.
Needs Assessment: The Prevention of Spanish-speaking Dropouts in the Target Areas of "Little Havana" and "Wynwood" (Grades 7-12). Miami, Florida: Cejas and Toledo, Inc. January 1974.

Topics: education, youth
Population: Cuban

Final report of a study funded by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The general goal of the study was to identify the number and characteristics of Cuban school dropouts with emphasis on the "Little Havana" and "Wynwood" areas of Miami. Methods included the use of school records and discussions with administrators, teachers, students, dropouts, and community leaders. Report includes a profile of Dade County's Spanish-speaking population, a description of the school system, an analysis of school-leavers, an inventory of existing dropout-prevention programs, and a series of conclusions and recommendations.

Text: 125 pages

29. Center for Behavioral Research
A Preliminary Study of the Indochinese Refugee Service Provider Network in Southern California. Report submitted to the California State Department of Social Services. Los Angeles, Ca.: Center for Behavioral Research. April 1, 1980.

Topic: social services (general)
Population: Indochinese

Report on the study of eight randomly selected refugee service provider organizations in Southern California. Data were gathered by two consultants over a period of 65 working days in late 1979 through interviews of agency personnel. Report indicates that serious problems exist in various programs due to lack of viable county and state government leadership, and an uncertain funding base. Report recommends that (1) a refugee resettlement component should be created within the State Department of Social Services, (2) key organizational units should be established to provide technical assistance to agencies serving refugees, and (3) more basic services, such as orientation and child care should be provided to the refugees.

Text: 60 pages

30. Chakroff, Paul, and Louis L. Mitchell
New Economic and Social Opportunities for Americans and Indochinese on the Texas Gulf Coast. Washington, D.C.: TransCentury Corporation. October 1979.

Topics: employment, economic impact, community relations
Population: Vietnamese

Report submitted to the Minority Business Development Agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce on short and long range solutions to competition in the fishery industry along the Texas Gulf Coast. Major recommendations include the development of a soft-shell crab industry, increased use of fishery waste products, and further development of aquaculture. Only strong economic initiative, it is suggested, can prevent continuing conflict between Vietnamese refugees and native Texans.

Text: 49 pages. Appendices include reprints of articles on the conflict in Seadrift, Texas.

31. Chapman, Mary E.

Role Strains for the Resettled Vietnamese Elderly. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C. December 1980.

Topic: the elderly
Population: Vietnamese

Analysis of the role of the Vietnamese elderly and the ways it has been affected by the refugee experience and by current American societal pressures. Paper is based on the author's interviews, in Vietnamese, with several families in the Washington, D.C. area. While the elderly are treated with great deference in Vietnam, there are many factors in the U.S. situation that militate against the ability of the elderly to furnish both moral and practical guidance to the younger generations. The distance between residences, pagodas, and markets also limits the social activities of the elderly.

Text: 11 pages

32. Church World Service

Selected Bibliography: Refugees and Refugee Migration. New York, N.Y. October 1980.

Topic: bibliography
Population: refugees (general)

Selected bibliography on refugees and refugee migration both in the U.S. and in other countries. Documents covered include books, journal articles, periodicals, government publications, congressional hearings, and dissertations. The bibliography is organized according to the following subjects: (1) general refugee theories and historical background, (2) refugee policies and legislation, (3) resettlement of refugees, and (4) refugee adjustment and assimilation. The bibliography is a compilation of existing bibliographies (notably those of Barry Stein and John Tenhula). The bibliography, compiled by Peter Tajibnapis, was produced with the cooperation of the staff of the School of International Affairs at Columbia University. Some citations include very brief evaluative comments.

Text: 74 pages with more than 700 entries

33. Citizen's Committee for Children of New York, Inc.

In Search of Safe Haven: Foster Care Programs for Unaccompanied Minors in New York. New York, N.Y. April 1980.

Topic: unaccompanied minors
Population: Indochinese

Review of foster care programs for Indochinese unaccompanied minors in New York. Report consists of three parts: (1) description of federal refugee policy with emphasis on children and young people, (2) description of the resettlement program for refugee minors in New York State and (3) results of interviews with forty-two Indochinese unaccompanied minors. Major recommendations to HEW and New York include the establishment of welcome centers in New York to receive and orient the newly arrived children, and more coordination between HEW and other federal and voluntary agencies to regulate the flow of children into the U.S. and to see that orientation and ESL classes begin for refugee children in the first asylum camps.

Text: 61 pages plus appendices on the age, sex, religious preferences and ethnicity of the refugee children.

34. Close, Kathryn

Cuban Children Away from Home. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Welfare Administration. *Children* 10(1):3-10. January-February 1963.

Topic: unaccompanied minors
Population: Cuban

Informal review of the early Cuban unaccompanied minors, their temporary care, and their more permanent placement in foster homes. Author stresses the temporary nature of the program and the continuing active involvement of parents in Cuba as their children's official guardians. Many of the successes and problems of the program stem from the minors' relatively high social status. While they do well in school, they often are unaccustomed to doing chores or respecting non-parental authority. Author reviews the various agencies involved in the program and the relative numbers of children placed in different kinds of care.

Text: 8 pages

35. Cohon, J. Donald, Jr.

Psychological Adaptation and Dysfunction among Refugees. *International Migration Review* 15(1). Spring 1981.

Topic: mental health
Population: refugees in general with emphasis on the Indochinese

Review of the existing literature on mental health problems of refugees including analysis of the author's own work with Indochinese refugees in California. Author covers the period since the second world war and notes the common themes of refugee depression, anxiety, guilt, and occasional paranoia. A variety of treatment approaches are discussed. Author emphasizes the need for increased sensitivity to cultural differences and also the need to understand mental health symptoms as aspects of a long-term adjustment process.

Text: 21 pages

36. Coleman, Cindy

Mental Health Problems of Indochinese Refugees in the United States. *Refugees and Human Rights Newsletter* 4(3). Spring 1980.

Topics: mental health, social services (general)
Population: Indochinese

Brief review and analysis of the social-psychological problems faced by Indochinese refugees in the U.S. Author notes the very profound traumas experienced by refugees during their flight. After-effects of anxiety, guilt, and emotional isolation are likely. Cambodians, in particular, are subject to "survival guilt". In the U.S. the stresses of adjustment are particularly great for the elderly, single males, and those who had high social status in their country of origin. Author suggests that the major program needs are for: (a) more preventive services, including efforts in the Southeast Asian refugee camps, (b) more extensive and culturally appropriate employment training, and (c) greater participation by the refugees themselves.

Text: 2 pages

37. Cooney, Rosemary Santana, and Maria Alina Contreras
Residence Patterns of Social Register Cubans: A Study of Miami, San Juan, and New York SMSAs. *Cuban Studies* 8(2):33-49. July 1978.

Topic: residential patterns
Population: Cuban

Examination of the residential patterns of middle and upper-middle class Cubans in three urban areas, based on data from the Cuban Social Register (1974) and the U.S. Census. Cubans are most segregated in San Juan and least segregated in New York, with Miami falling in between. In all three cities, social register Cubans "live in high quality neighborhoods differing from other upper-middle-class areas only in terms of ethnic exclusivity." The high degree of residential clustering of upper class Cubans in San Juan is attributed by the authors to the homogeneity of the original migrant stream to Puerto Rico.

Text: 17 pages with tables on geographical and residential distribution

38. Cotter, Barbara S., and Patrick R. Cotter
American Attitudes toward Indochinese Refugees: the Influence of Region. In *Proceedings of the First Annual Conference on Indochinese Refugees.* Compiled by G. Harry Stopp, Jr. and Nguyen Manh Hung. Fairfax, Virginia: George Mason University. October 1979.

Topic: American attitudes
Population: Indochinese

Report on the intensity and pervasiveness of prejudiced attitudes toward Indochinese refugees. Data used in the study were collected by a telephone survey of a randum sample of 201 respondents 18 years and older from Aiken, South Carolina in late October 1975. Report found that socio-economic status and age are significantly related to perceived social distance from the refugees. Young people and higher-status people perceive less distance from the refugees than do older or lower-status people. Additionally, it was found that Southerners and non-Southerners do not differ in their level of prejudice toward the refugees.

Text: 10 pages

39. Dabney, Dick
Vietnam Comes to Washington. *Washingtonian* 15(11):92-97, 212-213. August 1980.

Topic: adjustment (general)
Population: Vietnamese

Favorable article on the adjustment of Vietnamese refugees in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Author creates two fictitious refugees to show alternative patterns of adaptation. One with previous high social status had considerable problems. The other, a more recent refugee from the rural Mekong Delta, is upwardly mobile and facing fewer adjustment problems. The issues of housing, community relations (including violence), and intra-community factionalism are also discussed.

Text: 8 pages

40. Dam Trung Phap
Potential Problem Areas for Indochinese Learners of English. San Antonio, Texas: Our Lady of the Lake University of San Antonio. Intercultural Development Research Association. n.d.

Topic: language
Population: Indochinese

List of language problems encountered by Indochinese refugee students in American classrooms. The problems, according to the author, stem from differences in morphology, phonology, syntax, reading and vocabulary. Several specific examples are provided to help teachers and school counselors understand the difficulties the students are facing and find ways to alleviate them.

Text: 8 pages

41. Dam Trung Phap
Classroom Considerations for Indochinese Students. San Antonio, Texas: Our Lady of the Lake University, Intercultural Development Research Association. n.d.

Topic: education
Population: Indochinese

Review of techniques in teaching and handling Indochinese refugee students. Author describes problems and difficulties that students and teachers are likely to face. Subjects covered in the review include: learning styles in Indochina, working habits of refugee students, methods of teaching languages to refugees, and physical education.

Text: 5 pages plus a recommended reading list for teachers

42. Delacruz, Enrique
Issues and Concerns on Indochina Refugee Resettlement. In *Civil Rights Issues of Asian and Pacific Americans: Myths and Realities*. A consultation sponsored by the United States Commission of Civil Rights. Washington, D.C. May 8-9, 1979.

Topic: adjustment (general)
Population: Indochinese

Review of major issues involved in the Indochinese refugee resettlement program. Author focuses on the resettlement policy of the U.S. government and the urgent needs of the Indochinese refugees as of early 1979, particularly the needs for economic self-sufficiency and psychological stability. Major suggestions to improve the well-being of the refugees include: upgrading of language skills, employment development and advocacy, vocational orientation and counselling, and career planning. Author also believes that Asian American communities, especially in California, can play an important role in the resettlement of these refugees.

Text: 7 pages.

43. Delany, Patricia C., and Gordon E. VanHooft
Language Programs for Southeast Asian Students: A Report on New York State. Paper presented at the New York State English for Students of Other Languages (ESOL) and Bilingual Education Conference. Albany, N.Y. October 1976.

Topic: language
Population: Indochinese

Review of language programs for Indochinese refugee students in the state of New York. Authors review the educational system in Indochina, and find that the refugee students despite language barriers are doing well in U.S. schools. They are particularly successful in the areas of art, mathematics, and penmanship and neatness in written work. Authors note the difficulties faced by American teachers in placing and grading the refugees. Several teaching methods which bring about successful results are described.

Text: 11 pages

44. Dublin, Richard A.
Some Observations on Resettling Soviet Jews. *Journal of Jewish Communal Service* 53(3):278-281. March 1977.

Topic: initial resettlement, social services
Population: Soviet

Review of the problems faced in resettling Soviet Jews, written by the District Administrator of the Jewish Family and Community Service of Chicago. Author notes the initial problems that have been caused by the misperception of the Soviet Jews as refugees rather than as immigrants. The effects of long exposure to a centralized and authoritarian society are also described. One major result of a better understanding of this bureaucratic background has been to soften the response of Jewish family services to the sometimes hostile attitude of the emigres toward all formal organizations.

Text: 4 pages

45. Dunnigan, Timothy
The Importance of Kinship in Hmong Community Development. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C. December 1980.

Topic: kinship, adjustment (general)
Population: Hmong

Analysis of the implications of Hmong kinship for adjustment in general, and for the participation of the Hmong in refugee resettlement programs in the Minneapolis/St. Paul area. Author describes the salient features of Hmong kinship, the activities of the larger Hmong community (with emphasis on the structure of the Lao Family Community), and the types of support furnished within the family network. Paper also includes a brief discussion of the particular problems faced by the bilingual interpreter or caseworker.

Text: 15 pages

46. Duvander, Sandra, Roger Harmon, and others
Health-Related Services: Program Components and Models for Health and Health-Related Services for Refugees. Washington, D.C.: Indochina Refugee Action Center. September 1980.

Topic: health services
Population: Indochinese

Outline of program services and components necessary in a physical health care program for Indochinese and other refugees. Report is based on a practitioner workshop held in September 1980 by the Indochina Refugee Action Center under funding from the Office of Refugee Resettlement. Report stresses the following program needs: (1) identification of target groups, (2) orientation and outreach to refugee community and sponsors, (3) improved referral mechanisms, (4) ongoing care for refugees, and (5) use of bilingual/bicultural personnel.

Text: 42 pages plus summaries of selected programs

47. Edelman, Joseph
Soviet Jews in the United States: A Profile. In *American Jewish Yearbook, 1977.* Edited by Morris Fine and Milton Himmelfarb. New York: The American Jewish Committee. 1977.

Topics: adjustment (general), social services
Population: Soviet

Review of the situation of Soviet refugees in the United States through the end of 1975. Author covers the following areas: general migration patterns; the problem of dropouts or *noshrim;* places of origin in the Soviet Union; age and sex distribution; geographical distribution in the U.S.; problems in the adjustment and integration processes; job placement with emphasis on the problems of professionals; and the current stress on the issue of Jewish identification.

Text: 25 pages including tables on number of arrivals through 1975, republic of origin, age and sex distribution, and occupational distribution.

48. Erickson, Roy V., and Giao Hoang
Health Problems Among Indochinese Refugees: Results of 194 Comprehensive Evaluations. Paper presented at the First National Conference on Indochinese Education and Social Services, Arlington, Virginia. March 1980.

Topic: health
Populations: Vietnamese, Lao, Cambodian

Report on the findings from 194 medical evaluations of Indochinese refugees seen at the University of Connecticut Burgdorf Clinic between June 1979 and January 1980. The prevalences of intestinal parasites, tuberculosis, tuberculin skin test positivity, hepatitis B carrier state, and other infectious diseases were similar to those noted in previous studies. However, significant levels of hematological, dermatological, psychiatric, and endocrine abnormalities were also detected.

Text: 13 pages plus 12 tables on the prevalence of various medical conditions, some broken down by age and/or ethnicity.

49. Erickson, Ellen, Roger Harmon, and others

Refugee Orientation: Program Components and Models for Orientation of Refugees, Sponsors and Service Providers. Washington, D.C.: Indochina Refugee Action Center. September 1980.

Topic: orientation
Population: Indochinese

Outline of program options and models for the orientation of both refugees and service providers. Report is based on a practitioner workshop held in August 1980 by the Indochina Refugee Action Center under funding from the Office of Refugee Resettlement. Report stresses the following program needs: (1) defining objectives, (2) correctly assessing the background of participants, (3) determining effective timing and intensity, (4) determining appropriate content and methodology, (5) utilizing capable personnel, (6) finding appropriate physical settings, and (7) developing adequate evaluation procedures.

Text: 35 pages plus an outline of the practitioner workshop project and a list of workshop participants.

50. Fagen, Richard R., and Richard A. Brody

Cubans in Exile: A Demographic Analysis. *Social Problems* 11(4):389-401. Spring 1964.

Topic: background characteristics
Population: Cuban

Analysis of the demographic characteristics of Cuban refugees to the United States from 1959 through 1963, based on a review of the roster of the Cuban Refugee Emergency Center in Miami. Major finding is that "since the beginning of 1961, each successive quarterly group of refugees has been younger and less well educated than the previous group." Teachers, for example, increasingly are likely to have been at the elementary or secondary level rather than at universities. Authors also note the political activism of the Cuban emigre community.

Text: 13 pages with tables on occupational and educational background broken down by year of entry.

51. Fagen, Richard R., Richard A. Brody, and Thomas J. O'Leary

Cubans in Exile: Disaffection and the Revolution. Stanford: Stanford University Press. 1968.

Topic: background characteristics
Population: Cuban

Analysis of the factors leading to exile on the part of Cubans with emphasis on the period from 1959 to 1962. Findings are based on 209 self-administered questionnaires and some cross-correlations with the files of the Cuban Refugee Center in Florida. Different chapters deal with the following areas: (1) demographic characteristics including comparison with the general Cuban population, (2) attitudes toward the revolution, (3) levels of political participation before, during, and after the revolution, and (4) analysis of the individual reasons for exile. The book emphasizes the exodus for what it implies about the Cuban revolution.

Text: 120 pages plus notes and the English and Spanish versions of the questionnaire.

52. Feingold, Henry
Soviet Jewish Survival, American Jewish Power. *Midstream* 24(2):11-22. February 1978.

Topic: relationship of American and Soviet Jewry
Population: Soviet

Analysis of the historical similarities and connections between Soviet and American Jewry. Author stresses that both American and Soviet Jews have been caught up in a process of secularization and assimilation into a wider society, though in the Soviet Union these processes have had a more forced characteristic. In regard to recent Soviet Jewish emigration, the major conclusion is that the prime cause is the perceived decline in future upward mobility, rather than any actual restriction in current activities.

Text: 12 pages

53. Feldman, William
Social Absorption of Soviet Immigrants: Integration or Isolation. *Journal of Jewish Communal Service* 54(1):62-68. September 1977.

Topic: adjustment (general), social integration
Population: Soviet

Review of the social integration of Soviet Jews in Cleveland, based on a survey of 148 families drawn from the caseload of the Jewish Family Service Association. In general, the emigres have adjusted well with rapid rises in English language competence and income levels. A continuing residential concentration in the heavily Jewish neighborhood of Cleveland Heights is notable, as is a general increase in Jewish religious activities. Author concludes that the Soviet Jews are relatively satisfied with their new life and actively desire to be a part of the American Jewish community.

Text: 7 pages including data on employment levels, housing concentration, frequency of religious activities, and competence in English.

54. Ferguson, Ed
The Vulnerable Ones: A Report on Working Programs of the Indochinese Cultural and Service Center, Portland, Oregon. Paper prepared for the workshop on Integration of Refugees from Indochina in Countries of Resettlement, Geneva, Switzerland. September 29 - October 3, 1980.

Topics: women, youth, the elderly, employment
Population: Indochinese (general), Hmong, Vietnamese

Report of programs geared toward refugees with special needs during the resettlement process. Programs discussed include: (a) a special employment project for those who because of age or disability have difficulty in finding jobs, (b) a skills training project for women who are often particularly isolated during resettlement, (c) a children's program aimed at alleviating the problems of deprivation, trauma, and medical inattention that are typical of refugee situations, and (d) a youth program emphasizing the construction of beneficial support systems. The workshop to which the report is addressed was sponsored by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Text: 16 pages

55. Ferree, Myra Marx
Employment Without Liberation: Cuban Women in the United States. *Social Science Quarterly* 60:35-50. June 1979.

Topics: employment, women
Population: Cuban

Analysis of labor force participation and domestic roles of Cuban women in the Miami area. Research included interviews with 122 Cuban-born women selected through random sampling of telephone listings of Spanish surnames. Major finding is that high levels of labor force participation are not in conflict with the maintenance of the traditional women's role in the home. The importance of female labor participation for the level of household income is noted.

Text: 16 pages including tables on employment status, educational level, and family composition.

56. Finnan, Christine Robinson
A Community Affair: Occupational Assimilation of Vietnamese Refugees *Journal of Refugee Resettlement* 1(1):8-14. November 1980.

Topic: occupational adjustment
Population: Vietnamese

Report on the occupational adjustment of Vietnamese refugees, conducted between October 1978 and April 1979 in Santa Clara County, south of San Francisco, California. Research focused on a group of Vietnamese adults enrolled in a six-month electronics technician training program and is based on participant observation, interviews and direct involvement of the researcher in the day-to-day activities of the people studied. Major findings of the study include: (1) the importance of the refugee community member's occupational and psycho-social adjustment, (2) strong adaptability of the Vietnamese, and (3) strong interest in electronics as a field where rapid occupational adjustment is possible.

Text: 6 pages

57. Finnan, Christine Robinson
Community Influence on Occupational Identity Development: Vietnamese Refugees and and Job Training. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C. December 1980.

Topics: employment, vocational training
Population: Vietnamese

Paper analyzing the influence of the ethnic community on the development of occupational identity among Vietnamese adults involved in an electronics job training program. Research included participant-observation and informal interviews with first wave Vietnamese refugees in Santa Clara County, California. Author focuses on "how the community helps its members shape an image of themselves consistent with the demands of the job, while creating an image of the job consistent with their skills and limitations." The elecronics industry is viewed in a particularly favorable light because of its white-collar and perceived middle-class characteristics.

Text: 32 pages

58. **Fisher, Leon D.**
Initial Experiences in the Resettlement of Soviet Jews in the United States. *Journal of Jewish Communal Service* 51(3):267-269. Spring 1975.

Topics: initial resettlement, social services
Population: Soviet

Overview of the initial experiences of the American Jewish community in resettling Soviet emigres, written by the chairman of the National Advisory Committee of HIAS. Author stresses the differences between the Soviet Jews and previous Jewish immigrant groups. In general they are more self-reliant, resourceful, determined, and committed to translating their previous professional backgrounds into equivalent occupations in the U.S. Problems are caused by the following characteristics of the emigres: (1) lack of understanding of job mobility, (2) critical attitudes toward the level of income-maintenance funds, (3) overly high expectations of their reception in the U.S., and (4) limited understanding of the level of freedom in the U.S.

Text: 3 pages

59. First Research Company
1970 Report: the Latin Market (Dade County, Florida). Miami: First Research Company. 1970.

Topic: adjustment (general)
Population: Cuban

Report on a survey of the Spanish-speaking population in Dade County undertaken in May 1967. The survey was designed to yield demographic data on the Hispanic population especially information regarding purchasing characteristics, shopping habits, brand preferences and ownership of major consumer goods. A total of 500 telephone interviews was conducted with a random sample of the Dade County Latin population. The survey results show an average of 3.9 persons per household among this population. Report estimates that the total annual income of the county's Spanish households is about $588 million as of September 1970.

Text: 21 pages

60. Fox, Geoffrey E.
Cuban Workers in Exile. *Trans-action* 8(11):21-30. September 1971.

Topics: culture and society, race relations
Population: Cuban

Analysis of the relations between whites, mulattos, and blacks in Cuba both prior to and during the Castro period. Research is based on about fifty interviews with Cuban emigre workers in Chicago. Author found that the percentage of non-whites among these emigres was equivalent to the situation in Cuba itself (roughly twenty-five percent). Major portion of the article is a discussion of racial stereotypes in Cuba from a social-psychological perspective.

Text: 9 pages

61. Frankel, Robert
The Resettlement of Indochinese Refugees in the United States: A Selected Bibliography. Washington, D.C.: Indochina Refugee Action Center. September 1980.

Topic: bibliography
Population: Indochinese

Selected bibliography on the resettlement of Indochinese refugees within the U.S. References include books, journal articles, government publications, unpublished papers, and documents from private agencies. Entries are organized under the following topic headings: (1) refugee camps in Southeast Asia, (2) resettlement of Indochinese in the U.S., (3) socioeconomic and cultural adjustment, and (4) refugee program needs. The bibliography was compiled under the supervision of Robert Frankel with the assistance of many individuals.

Text: 38 pages containing more than 175 entries

62. Friedberg, Maurice
From Moscow to Jerusalem–and Points West. *Commentary* 65(5):63-67. May 1978.

Topic: adjustment (general)
Population: Soviet

Informal review of the attitudes and behavior of Soviet emigres to Israel and to the United States. Author stresses the total lack of any Jewish religious experience by the emigres while in the Soviet Union, and their consequent lack of understanding of the Jewish communities in the countries in which they resettle. The high occupational backgrounds of most of the emigres, and the infighting within the emigre communities, are also noted. Author suggests that the reception of the emigres in the U.S. is far cooler than it is in Israel.

Text: 5 pages

63. Gilison, Jerome M., Ed.
The Soviet Jewish Emigre: Proceedings of the National Symposium on the Integration of Soviet Jews into the American Jewish Community. Baltimore: Baltimore Hebrew College. December 1976.

Topic: adjustment (general)
Population: Soviet

Proceedings of a symposium on the adjustment of Soviet emigres, their background characteristics, and the particular strains they impose on social service agencies. Papers include: "Problems of Soviet Jewish Emigration" (Rabkin), "The Lingering Impact of the Soviet System on the Soviet Jewish Immigrant" (Freedman), "Demographic, Cultural, and Attitudinal Characteristics of Soviet Jews" (Gitelman), "The Soviet Social Environment and American Contrasts" (Osborn), "The Special Problems Confronting Agencies in Providing Services to Immigrants from the USSR" (Greenberg), and "Comments" (Gilison, Voitashevsky, and Solender).

Text: 167 pages including a list of participants, bibliography, and a summary of roundtable discussions held during the course of the symposium.

64. Gilison, Jerome M.
Summary Report of the Survey of Soviet Jewish Emigres in Baltimore. Baltimore, Maryland: Baltimore Hebrew College. March 1979.

Topic: adjustment (general)
Population: Soviet

Report on a survey of 90 Soviet emigrés residing in Baltimore. The following topics are addressed: (1) demographic profile, (2) place of origin in the Soviet Union, (3) prior and current occupational status, (4) attitudes toward Soviet and American life, (5) Jewish identity and practices, (6) medical and dental care, (7) emigre views of the resettlement process, (8) child-rearing practices, (9) present life-style, and (10) friendship patterns. Author stresses the need for full integration of the Soviet emigres and the need for the entire Jewish community to work toward this goal.

Text: 37 pages including tables on place of origin, occupational status, friendship patterns, attitudes toward resettlement, attitudes toward Soviet and American life, and so on.

65. Gim, Wever, and Tybel Litwin
Indochinese Refugees in America: Profiles of Five Communities. U.S. Department of State. Executive Seminar in National and International Affairs. April 1980.

Topic: resettlement (general)
Population: Indochinese

Review of the policy and programs dealing with the resettlement of Indochinese refugees in the U.S. The bulk of the report comprises profiles of the refugee situation in Albuquerque, New Mexico; San Diego, California; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota; and Des Moines, Iowa. Authors address the issues of program organization, program ideology, health, housing, employment, ESL, and job training. Major focus is on official and community attitudes toward the refugees.

Text: 34 pages

66. Girardet, Edward
Refugee Crisis: Helping the World's Homeless. Reprinted from the *Christian Science Monitor.* December 1980.

Topic: global situation
Population: refugees (general)

Series of articles on refugees and resettlement throughout the world. Subjects covered include: (1) current world refugee situation, (2) history of refugee movements, (3) specific refugee groups from Indochina, Cuba, the Soviet Union, and Africa, and (4) refugee adjustment. Also included are a list of major refugee resettlement agencies, several maps depicting refugee routes and countries of origin, and tables on financial contributions toward refugee relief and resettlement.

Text: 28 pages

67. Gitelman, Zvi
Soviet Immigrants and American Absorption Efforts: A Case Study in Detroit. *Journal of Jewish Communal Service* 55(1):72-82. September 1978.

Topics: social and economic adjustment
Population: Soviet

Review of the adjustment of Soviet Jews based in part on interviews with a random sample of 132 refugees in Detroit. Author stresses the need to understand the differing backgrounds of Soviet Jews, particularly the distinction between "Westerners" and "heartlanders." Major findings from the survey are (1) high levels of general satisfaction with life in the U.S., (2) positive expectations of their economic future, (3) disappointment with the isolation and lack of sociability among Americans, (4) concern about crime, and (5) ambivalence about the level of social freedom in the U.S.

Text: 11 pages including tables on satisfaction with work and housing, general income levels, self-ascription by class, and synagogue attendance.

68. Gitelman, Zvi
Soviet Jewish Immigrants to the United States: Profile, Problems, Prospects. Paper presented at the annual conference of YIVO, New York City. November 11, 1980.

Topic: adjustment (general)
Population: Soviet

General review of the number, status, and prospects of Soviet emigres in the U.S. Between 1971 and 1979 about 226,000 Jews left the Soviet Union. About 65,000 of them, assisted by HIAS, resettled in the United States. By and large those coming to the U.S. are from Russia and the Ukraine, while those going to Israel come from more peripheral or Asian parts of the U.S.S.R. The population is characterized by high occupational profiles and relatively small family size. Author discusses both the relative success of the adjustment process and the potential for further immigration.

Text: 10 pages

69. Gonzalez, Esther B.
Annotated Bibliography on Cubans in the United States: 1960-1976. Miami, Florida: Florida International University. June 1977.

Topic: bibliography
Population: Cuban

Annotated bibliography of materials on Cuban refugees in the U.S. References cover the periodical literature, reports, theses and dissertations, congressional hearings, and occasional publications of federal agencies relating to the Cuban Refugee Program. Major subjects include: (1) Cuban refugee resettlement in the U.S., (2) cultural and occupational adjustment, (3) Cubans in Miami, Florida, and (4) refugee needs and program services. Publication was funded by the Florida International University Foundation.

Text: 66 pages containing more than 250 entries and an author index.

70. Gordon, Linda W.
Settlement Patterns of Indochinese Refugees in the United States. U.S. Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Service. *INS Reporter* 28(3):6-10. Spring 1980.

Topic: geographical distribution, secondary migration
Populations: Cambodian, Lao, Vietnamese

Analysis of the distribution of Indochinese refugees in the U.S. on the basis of the INS Alien Address Reports for the years 1975-79. California and Texas consistently appear as the states with the largest Indochinese populations. Louisiana, Oregon, and Colorado have also experienced sharp rises in Indochinese population since 1976. There are significantly different resettlement patterns for the different Indochinese groups, particularly the Lao as contrasted with the Vietnamese.

Text: 5 pages including clear tables on current distribution, increases since 1976, and breakdowns for the Cambodians, Lao and Vietnamese.

71. Gordon, Linda W., George S. Bridges, and Stephen A. Schroffel
The Indochinese Refugees in America: New Ethnic Groups. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the American Statistical Association, Houston, Texas. August 1980.

Topics: resettlement patterns, employment
Populations: Cambodian, Lao, Vietnamese

Analysis of the adjustment of Indochinese refugees with emphasis on patterns of residential settlement and employment. Data comes from the 1979 Alien Address Report. The first half of the paper deals with general demographic characteristics of the refugees including the tendency toward resettlement clusters. The second half involves a contingency table analysis of the effects of nationality, sex, age, and year of entry on employment status. Significant two-variable effects are nationality-by-age and sex-by-age.

Text: 9 pages with tables on geographical distribution by nationality, sex ratios, and employment status by sex, age, and nationality.

72. Grossman, Harold A.
Social Security Numbers Issued to Indochina Refugees in 1975. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social Security Administration. *Social Security Bulletin* 39(11):48-49. November 1976.

Topic: demographic profile
Population: Indochinese

Brief note on the issuance of social security numbers to Indochinese refugees during 1975. By the end of the year approximately 124,000 of the total 130,000 refugees had registered. Almost three fourths of the numbers were issued to individuals under the age of 30, compared to a proportion of one half for the general U.S. population. Fifty-four percent of the refugees receiving numbers were male, compared with 49 percent for the general U.S. population.

Text: 2 pages with a table on the number and percentage distribution by age and sex of those Indochinese refugees receiving Social Security numbers in 1975.

73. Grossman, Harold A.

OASDHI-Covered Earnings of Indochina Refugees, 1975. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social Security Administration. *Social Security Bulletin* 41(6):27. June 1978.

Topics: income, employment
Population: Indochinese

Brief report on the number and characteristics of Indochinese refugees receiving earnings covered under the old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance (OASDHI) program in 1975. About 38,000 refugees had such earnings. Of those between the ages of 20 and 59, 73 percent of the men and 35 percent of the women had some covered earnings. Median income was very low ($1,146), a reflection of the fact that the refugees had only been in the U.S. for part of 1975.

Text: 1 page including tables on number and percentage distribution of Indochinese refugees with OASDHI-covered earnings, broken down by amount, age, and sex.

74. Grossman, Harold A.

OASDHI-Covered Earnings of Indochina Refugees, 1976. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social Security Administration. *Social Security Bulletin* 42(3):29-30. March 1979.

Topics: income, employment
Population: Indochinese

Brief report on the number and characteristics of Indochinese refugees with earnings covered under the old-age, survivors, disability, and health insurance (OASDHI) program. Approximately 56,500 refugees had such earnings during 1976. For those aged 20-59, about 87 percent of the men and 54 percent of the women had OASDHI-covered earnings. The median amount was $3,646. Nineteen percent earned less than $1000 and four percent earned more than $10,000.

Text: 2 pages including tables on number and percentage of Indochinese refugees with OASDHI-covered earnings broken down by amount, age, sex, and quarters of coverage.

75. Ha Ton Vinh

The Indochinese Mutual Assistance Associations as Socio-Cultural Settlement Patterns. In *Proceedings of the First Annual Conference on Indochinese Refugees.* Compiled by G. Harry Stopp, Jr. and Nguyen Manh Hung. Fairfax, Virginia: George Mason University. October 1979.

Topic: mutual assistance associations
Population: Indochinese

Description of the Indochinese mutual assistance associations (MAA's) with an emphasis on their origin, nature, functions, and special needs. Report notes five different types of MAA's: religious, political, student, professional and social. Author found that the MAA's are basically a manifestation of traditional family and community life, and are playing an important role in the adjustment of refugees. Major recommendations include: (1) providing technical assistance and training to the MAA's, (2) allowing the MAA's to be involved in the decision-making process of resettlement programs, and (3) encouraging the MAA's to provide more orientation and social services to the refugees.

Text: 8 pages

76. Ha Ton Vinh
Indochinese Mutual Assistance Associations. *Journal of Refugee Resettlement* 1(1):49-52. November 1980.

Topic: mutual assistance associations
Population: Indochinese

Report on the cultural adjustment of Indochinese refugees with particular emphasis on the so-called Mutual Assistance Associations (MAA's). Report notes a growing number of MAA's from less than 100 in 1976 to more than 500 in early 1980, and the increasingly important role of these MAA's in the resettlement of refugees. Major types of MAA's include: professional societies, religious organizations, fraternal/social groups, political committees, and student associations. Report stresses the need for community leaders to encourage positive self-image on the part of MAA's.

Text: 4 pages

77. Haines, David
The Structuring of Kinship in Vietnam: Implications for Refugee Adaptation. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Society for Applied Anthropology, Denver, Colorado. March 1980.

Topic: kinship, adjustment (general)
Population: Vietnamese

Analysis of the adjustment of Vietnamese refugees in terms of the maintenance of traditional family and kinship patterns. The first part of the paper includes a technical discussion of Vietnamese kinship terminology and an overview of the structuring of family relations in Vietnam. The second part presents five hypotheses about the maintenance of these patterns in the U.S., which are cross-checked against the findings from a series of field efforts conducted in the Washington, D.C. area from Fall 1979 through Spring 1980.

Text: 17 pages including a diagram of Vietnamese kinship terminology and a short bibliography.

78. Haines, David W.
Mismatch in the Resettlement Process: The Vietnamese Family Versus the American Housing Market. *Journal of Refugee Resettlement* 1(1):15-19. November 1980.

Topics: housing, kinship
Population: Vietnamese

Analysis of the problems faced by Vietnamese refugees in adapting to the housing market in the United States. Author reviews the organization of kinship in Vietnam and notes the size, structural complexity, and high level of interaction of traditional family households. Findings from field efforts in Northern Virginia are adduced to show the continuity of these patterns. The net result, suggests the author, is that there is a serious mismatch between the needs of refugee families and an American housing market that is notable for its lack of moderately-priced, multi-bedroom units.

Text: 5 pages

79. Haines, David, Dorthy Rutherford, and Patrick Thomas
Family and Community Among Vietnamese Refugees. *International Migration Review* 15(1). Spring 1981.

Topics: kinship, community
Population: Vietnamese

Analysis of the maintenance, extent, and structure of family and community ties among Vietnamese refugees in the U.S. The research included a series of field efforts in northern Virginia in 1979-80. Authors emphasize the continuing and pervasive importance of both family and community. The family, in particular, is seen to extend well beyond the boundaries of the household and to be capable of furnishing significant amounts of emotional and practical support.

Text: 10 pages

80. Hall, Joe
The Cuban Refugee in the Public Schools of Dade County, Florida. Miami, Florida: Dade County Public Schools, Department of Administrative Research and Statistics. 1965.

Topic: education
Population: Cuban

Collection of five reports on Cuban students in the Dade County Public School system. Reports cover the period from early 1960 through October 1965 and address the following topics: (1) initial set-up of programs for Cuban exiles, (2) the various Financial Agreements between the school system and the federal government, (3) school enrollments, (4) educational and vocational programs for adults, and (5) such other issues as curriculum materials and teacher training.

Text: 78 pages

81. Hanfmann, Eugenia, and Helen Beier
Comparison of the Interpersonal Attitudes of the Russian Displaced Person and an American Group. In *Six Russian Men: Lives in Turmoil.* North Quincy, Massachusetts: The Christopher Publishing House. pp. 176-205. 1976.

Topics: culture and society, mental health
Population: Soviet

Analysis of the interpersonal attitudes of 50 Russian displaced persons as compared to an American group. Research was conducted in the early 1950's and involved the use of a number of projective techniques with emphasis on TAT and sentence completion items. General finding is that the Russian perception of other people is "marked by richness, is relatively non-stereotyped, and is suffused with evaluations." Russians, compared to Americans, pay little attention to surface behavior, stress ethical standards of interpersonal behavior, and freely accept both positive and negative personal characteristics.

Text: 30 pages

82. Harding, Richard K., and John G. Looney
Problems of Southeast Asian Children in a Refugee Camp. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 134(4):407-411. April 1977.

Topics: mental health, children
Population: Vietnamese

Description of the efforts made to meet the mental health needs of Vietnamese children at Camp Pendleton in 1975. Authors found that children received strong emotional support from the multigenerational Vietnamese families and adapted well to their new surroundings. However, children separated from their families demonstrated emotional vulnerability, and their foster placement as unaccompanied minors presented serious problems. Some of these problems stemmed from the sponsoring process which removed these children from families to which they were attached in an informal way.

Text: 5 pages with a short bibliography on refugee mental health needs, particularly in resettlement camps.

83. Harmon, Roger, and others
Evaluation of the English as a Second Language and Vocational Training Program for Indochinese Refugees. Portland, Oregon: Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory. September 1979.

Topics: ESL, vocational training
Population: Indochinese

Evaluation of ESL and vocational training programs supplied to Indochinese through the Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Washington. Research was conducted during the summer of 1979 in cooperation with the Region X Adult Education Consortium, and included site visits, observations, and interviews with students, teachers, and administrators. A series of 15 recommendations are made for improving both the administration and actual training aspects of the program.

Text: 67 pages plus appendices which include copies of the interview schedules.

84. Hawks, Irene Kaminsky
The New Immigrant: A study of the Vocational Adjustment of Soviet Jews. *Journal of Jewish Communal Service* 54(2):161-165. December 1977.

Topics: adjustment (general), employment
Population: Soviet

Discussion of the adjustment of Soviet Jews in the U.S. with emphasis on the need for understanding the role of occupational identity. Conclusions are partially based on a questionnaire administered to 100 clients of the New York Association for New Americans. Author notes the importance of work in Soviet society both as an obligation and as the primary avenue for self-expression. Recent Soviet refugees are largely "skilled or professional people who are seeking to maintain their vocational self-concept through the resettlement process." Their tendency to view social services as a branch of government is noted.

Text: 5 pages

85. Hayes, Jim, and others
Help for the Indochinese: How Much is Too Much. *Public Welfare* 38(3):4-9,59-64. Summer 1980.

Topics: income maintenance, social services
Population: Indochinese

Series of responses to the following question posed by the Public Welfare journal: "Are the Indochinese refugees getting more than their share of governmental assistance?" Responses are given by Jim Hayes, Ann Heald, Gail Magee, Nguyen Van Chau, Bayard Rustin, Colleen Shearer, and Peter Van Arsdale. Issues discussed include: perceptions of discrimination by other minorities, refugees as a responsibility of the federal government, the dangers of welfare dependence, and the importance of volunteerism.

Text: 10 pages

86. Hendricks, Glenn L.
Indochinese Students in Higher Education: A Case Study Report. In *Proceedings of the First Annual Conference on Indochinese Refugees.* Compiled by G. Harry Stopp, Jr. and Nguyen Manh Hung. Fairfax, Virginia: George Mason University. October 1979.

Topic: education
Population: Indochinese

Report on the experience of 400 Indochinese refugee students at the University of Minnesota during 1977-1979. The students had an average age of 22, and were twice as likely to be male as to be female. Twenty-five percent had previous post secondary education. Thirty-seven percent were in engineering, 16% in health care and 8% in computer science. By early 1977, 86% of the refugee student population received some form of financial aid. Major recommendations involve (1) the general need to avoid assuming homogeneity among the Indochinese, and (2) the specific need for the university to play a major role in the acculturation of the students.

Text: 7 pages

87. Hernandez, Andres R., Ed.
The Cuban Minority in the U.S.: Final Report on Need Identification and Program Evaluation. Washington, D.C.: Cuban National Planning Council. November 1974.

Topics: education, employment, youth, the elderly
Population: Cuban

Report on research conducted under a grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The project was a continuation of a similar effort during the previous year (see Prohias and Casal 1973). Four topics are dealt with in depth: (1) education and occupational mobility of Cubans in Florida, (2) problems of Cuban American youth in Dade County, (3) characteristics and needs of the Spanish-speaking elderly in Dade County, and (4) Cuban participation in selected institutions. Data are mostly from primary survey research.

Text: 202 pages plus bibliographies, samples of research instruments, and statistical reports on Cubans in Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Juan.

88. Hohl, Donald G.
The Indochinese Refugee: The Evolution of United States Policy. *International Migration Review* 12:128-132. Spring 1978.

Topic: legislation and policy
Population: Indochinese

Brief review of U.S. Indochinese refugee policy from 1975 to the end of 1977. Author describes the outflow of refugees from Indochina to neighboring countries and the efforts of the U.S. government to accept what at the time seemed a large number of them. The Attorney General parole authority, the cooperation between INS and the voluntary agencies, and the successful adjustment of refugees within the U.S. are all noted.

Text: 5 pages

89. Human Resources Corporation
Evaluation of the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program in Private Agencies in California. San Francisco, California. November 1979.

Topic: social services (general)
Population: Indochinese

Report on the characteristics and problems of the refugees in the State of California, and on the nature and impact of social service programs for them. Report describes the number of refugees receiving services from private agencies, their general service needs and the various service delivery systems currently in operation. More than 30,000 cases have been served. Major recommendations include: (1) providing a comprehensive plan which can assure a viable future for the Indochinese in the U.S., (2) designing a five-year manpower program administered by the Department of Labor, and legislated and funded by Congress, (3) providing low cost housing projects through HUD, (4) utilizing and fostering refugee mutual assistance networks, and (5) utilizing the media to build favorable public opinion.

Text: 85 pages plus appendices on methodology

90. Hunter, William A., and Liem Thanh Nguyen
Educational Systems in South Vietnam and of Southeast Asians in Comparison with Educational Systems in the United States. Ames, Iowa: Research Institute for Studies in Education, College of Education, Iowa State University. 1977.

Topic: education
Population: Vietnamese, Southeast Asians

Comparative study of school structure in Southeast Asia and the United States with emphasis on the Vietnamese educational system. The study is composed of three main parts: (1) description of the Vietnamese educational system with emphasis on curriculum content, grading, and evaluation methods, (2) comparative study of school systems in Southeast Asia and the U.S., and (3) suggestions for teachers and school administrators in the U.S.

Text: 184 pages including bibliography and selected resource materials on Indochinese culture and education, and curriculum content of the Vietnamese educational system.

91. Indochinese Center for Material Development & Training
An Annotated Bibliography of Indochinese Materials. Arlington Heights, Illinois: Bilingual Education Service Center. October 1, 1979.

Topic: bibliography
Population: Indochinese

Annotated bibliography of materials on Indochinese culture and education, produced with the support of the U.S. Office of Education (DHEW) and the Illinois State Board of Education Bilingual Section. Materials are classified by language group (Hmong/Lao, Cambodian, Vietnamese) and level (K-6,7-12, adults). Within each level the materials are ordered alphabetically by title, and cover (1) history, language and culture, (2) classroom books, (3) stories, and (4) teacher's guides.

Text: 25 pages with more than 100 entries, plus index of titles.

92. Indochinese Community Health and Education Project
Culture Shock: Picking Up the Pieces. Proceedings from the Region IX Mental Health Conference. San Diego, California. August 1980.

Topic: mental health
Population: Indochinese

Synopsis and partial transcript of a two-and-a-half-day conference on Indochinese refugee mental health. The goals of the conference included stressing the importance of refugee mental health issues, aiding in the development of community support systems, and providing a forum for the sharing of experiences and ideas for the future. The report includes transcripts of full conference meetings and synopses of workshops. The more extensive statements are by Soc Hua Mu, Bruce Bliatout, Tuan Nguyen, Peter Ossorio, Le Van Cao, Sharon Fujii, Evelyn Lee, and Nguyen Van Hanh.

Text: 153 pages including appendices on major conference recommendations and a partial list of participants.

93. Indochinese Materials Center
A Bibliography on Indochinese Educational Materials. Kansas City, Mo.: Indochinese Materials Center, U.S. Office of Education. August 1, 1979.

Topic: bibliography
Population: Indochinese

Selected bibliography of materials on the education and resettlement of Indochinese refugees. Works cited include textbooks for teaching English to Indochinese refugees, other curricular materials, and more general works concerning Asians and the resettlement program. The bibliography corresponds to the actual holdings at the Dissemination Center of the U.S. Office of Education in Kansas City, Missouri. References are coded into the following categories: elementary, junior high school, senior high school, adults.

Text: 44 pages containing more than 350 entries.

94. Indochina Refugee Action Center
An Assessment of the Needs of Indochinese Youth. Washington, D.C.: Indochina Refugee Action Center. January 1980.

Topic: children
Population: Indochinese

Report on the needs of Indochinese youth. General goal of the report is to identify the areas of greatest need among the pre-school, elementary and secondary school-age youth resettled in the U.S. and to suggest possible responses. Findings are based on sixty informal telephone interviews with the staff of Federal programs, national support projects and local service delivery agencies. The report concludes that Indochinese youth at the secondary school level are facing difficulties in regards to both intrapersonal and interpersonal adjustment. Major recommendations include the creation of a small national clearinghouse and the funding of projects to foster the acculturation and integration of refugee youth.

Text: 21 pages

95. Indochina Refugee Action Center
Specifications for an Intensive English as a Second Language and Orientation Program for Indochinese Refugees in Southeast Asia. Washington, D.C.: Indochina Refugee Action Center. April 9, 1980.

Topic: ESL, orientation
Population: Indochinese

General guidelines for ESL and orientation programs for Indochinese refugees both in Southeast Asia and when resettled in the U.S. The report recommends a strong linkage within individual programs between ESL and orientation components, and suggests the mechanisms by which this can be achieved. The guidelines are intended for use by both the Department of State and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Text: 24 pages

96. Ishida, Francis, and others
Report: Review of the Cuban Refugee Program. Washington, D.C.: Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Social and Rehabilitation Service. September 1976.

Topic: program review
Population: Cuban

Review of the Cuban Refugee Program (CRP) since its inception in 1961. The report was commissioned by the Social and Rehabilitation Service of HEW and conducted by an eight-member team composed of representatives of different federal agencies. Authors suggest that the CRP's emphasis on direct assistance to the State of Florida has created a dependence upon federal funds by Florida and Dade County. Also, because of the earmarking of federal funds for CRP, very few other social service groups or agencies serve the needs of the refugees. Major recommendations include: phasing out the CRP, tightening the monitoring of expenditures, and establishing a National Refugee Program to respond to the needs of refugees entering the U.S.

Text: 71 pages plus appendices on the caseload and expenditures of CRP.

97. **JWK International Corporation**
Summary and Recommendations: Conference on Pacific and Asian American Families and HEW-Related Issues. Annandale, Virginia. May 1978.

Topic: families
Population: Asian American (general)

Report of a conference sponsored by the Division of Asian American Affairs (HEW) and the National Institute of Education. The report includes a discussion of the goals and conduct of the conference, a summary of conference papers, general recommendations, and specific recommendations from separate working groups on education, health, and welfare. Also included are the following papers presented to the conference: "Institutional and Social Factors Shaping the Growth of Asian American Families" (Lott), "The Socio-economic Status of Asian American Families in Five Major SMSA's" (Moulton), "Public Policy Responses to Public Health Needs" (Weaver), "Education and the Asian American Family" (Suzuki), and "Asian American Families" (Kitano).

Text: 284 pages

98. Jacobson, Gaynor I.
Spotlight on Soviet Jewry; Absorption in the U.S.A.–Challenge and Prospect. *Journal of Jewish Communal Service* 52(2):190-194. Winter 1975.

Topics: adjustment (general), social services
Population: Soviet

General review of the background and adjustment of Soviet Jews in the U.S., written by the Executive Director of HIAS. Author describes the origin of HIAS during the turn-of-the-century mass exodus of Jews from Russia, and the distinctly different characteristics of recent Soviet Jewish emigres. In particular, recent emigres have little understanding of the American emphasis on individual initiative, are decidedly not Jewish in the religious sense, and are convinced that all social services come from bureaucracies which must be forced to furnish any desired assistance.

Text: 5 pages

99. Jacobson, Gaynor I.
Soviet Jewry: Perspectives on the "Dropout" Issue. *Journal of Jewish Communal Service* 55(1):83-89. September 1978.

Topic: background characteristics
Population: Soviet

Analysis of the factors leading to selection of the United States as the country of final destination by an increasing number of Soviet Jewish emigres. Author notes the importance of geographical residence in the Soviet Union with those from the heartland lacking the Jewish consciousness that would foster desire to go to Israel. The effects of Soviet anti-Zionist propaganda are also noted. A review of the actual transit procedures in Vienna suggests that the decision to go to the U.S. does trace back to the time of the initial decision to emigrate.

Text: 7 pages

100. **Jacobson, Gaynor I.**
HIAS Resettlement Philosophy and Procedures. New York: HIAS. November 29, 1979.

Topic: policy statement
Population: refugees (general)

General statement of the resettlement philosophy of HIAS (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society) written by its Executive Director. Author stresses the need for centralized policy and program planning. Refugees should be viewed as the responsibility of the organized Jewish community and should be serviced by trained professionals. HIAS policies are structured around two central goals. First is the principle of relative reunion whenever possible. Second is the obtaining of dignified and appropriate employment as soon as possible.

Text: 4 pages

101. Jacobson, Gaynor I., and others
A Symposium on the Soviet Immigrant. *Journal of Jewish Communal Service* 56(1):50-76. Fall 1979.

Topics: adjustment (general), social services
Population: Soviet

Set of papers delivered at the annual meeting of the Conference of Jewish Communal Services in Toronto, 1979. The following papers are included: "Today's Jewish Immigrant" (Jacobson), "Impact of Soviet-Jewish Culture on the Problem-Solving Process" (Dorf), "New Culture Learning in the Day-Care Center" (Jacobs), "How the Center Helps Russian Jews" (Schrag), "Soviet Jewish Resettlement in the Small Community: Working with Volunteers" (Bienstock), "Resettlement of Soviet Jews in Toronto" (Gold), "Prenatal Group for Soviet Immigrants" (Cunningham and Dorf).

Text: 27 pages

102. Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago
Final Report and Recommendations of the Social Welfare Committee on Soviet Jewish Resettlement Policy. Chicago, Illinois. June 1980.

Topic: program review
Population: Soviet

Report of a special committee charged with performing a complete review of the resettlement activities of the Jewish Federation of Chicago. The rationale for the project was the lack of any previous review and the continuing increase in resources allocated for resettlement programs. Report stresses the needs for (1) full integration of Soviet emigres into the Jewish and general populations, (2) decreasing reliance on service agencies, (3) involvement of the entire Jewish community, and (4) involvement of the emigres themselves in resettlement policy and programs. The major portion of the report involves a series of specific recommendations on jobs, language training, education, health care, and so on.

Text: 14 pages

103. Johnson, George E.

Which Promised Land?: The Realities of American Absorption of Soviet Jews. *Analysis* (47):1-12. November 1, 1974.

Topic: adjustment (general)
Population: Soviet

General review of the resettlement of Soviet Jews in the U.S. written by the research director of the Institute for Jewish Policy Planning and Research. Author deals with the following issues: (a) discrepancies between the myths and realities of Soviet emigration, (b) the need for orientation, (c) the role of volunteers, (d) the role of synagogues in introducing religious life, (e) the extent of the Jewish community's financial obligation, and (f) the appropriateness of emigration to the U.S.

Text: 12 pages

104. Justus, Joyce Bennett

Processing Indochinese Refugees. In *Exploratory Fieldwork on Latino Migrants and Indochinese Refugees.* Edited by Roy S. Bryce-Laporte and Stephen R. Couch. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian. pp. 76-100. 1976.

Topics: camps, adjustment (general)
Population: Indochinese

Report of exploratory fieldwork carried out at Camp Pendleton in 1975. Research included both interviews and participant-observation. Findings are particularly useful in indicating the misfits between the perceptions of the refugees and those of the camp management. Specific findings include overreporting of previous occupation, misunderstanding of the resettlement process, and strong desires for secrecy.

Text: 25 pages

105. Kahn, Arthur L.

Indochina Refugees Receiving Supplemental Security Income, July 1978. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social Security Administration. *Research and Statistics Note #6.* May 7, 1980.

Topic: income maintenance
Population: Indochinese

Description of the characteristics of the Indochinese refugee population receiving SSI payments in July of 1978. Total caseload was 3,465 persons or about two percent of the total refugee population. Breakdown indicates 88 percent aged, 12 percent disabled, and one percent blind. Refugees receiving SSI are compared to the total refugee population, and to the total SSI caseload.

Text: 3 pages plus tables on caseload characteristics

106. Kelly, Gail Paradise
From Vietnam to America: A chronicle of the Vietnamese Immigration to the United States. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press. 1977.

Topics: adjustment (general), education, camps
Population: Vietnamese

Review of the Vietnamese refugee influx of 1975. Book is based on written documents and on the author's interviews conducted at Fort Indiantown Gap. The first part of the book is a compelling account of the exodus itself including a description of the types of people who were able to get out of Vietnam. The second part concerns the camp experiences of the refugees with emphasis on the areas of education and cultural orientation. The third section describes the initial adjustment of the refugees after being sponsored out of the camps.

Text: 204 pages plus notes and list of sources

107. Kelly, Gail P.
Adult Education for Vietnamese Refugees: Commentary on Pluralism in America. *Journal of Ethnic Studies* 5(4):55-64. Winter 1978.

Topic: ESL
Population: Vietnamese

Analysis of English language instruction at the Fort Indiantown Gap refugee camp during 1975. Author describes both the initial "survival English" courses and the later, more long-term courses based on the MacMillan 900 series. Article emphasizes the cultural roles taught either implicitly or explicitly during the language training. Refugees, for example, were predominantly exposed to the sex roles typical only of suburban, single wage-earner families. Author suggests that more Vietnamese input would have been of value in making the language training more relevant.

Text: 10 pages

108. Kennedy, Edward M.
The Refugee Act of 1980. *International Migration Review* 15(1). Spring 1981.

Topics: legislation, policy
Population: refugees (general)

Review of the development, passage, and implementation of the Refugee Act of 1980 written by the former Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee. Senator Kennedy covers the following topics: (1) general goals of the Act, (2) legislative history including prior attempts to develop comprehensive refugee legislation, (3) Congressional action on the bill during 1979 including an analysis of major areas of conflict, (4) final provisions of the bill as developed by the Conference Committee, and (5) implementation of the Act with emphasis on the Cuban crisis of early 1980.

Text: 16 pages

109. Kennedy, Lenna D.
Supplemental Security Income Payments to Indochina Refugees, January 1976. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social Security Administration. Office of Program Policy and Planning. *Research and Statistics Note #23.* December 7, 1976.

Topic: income maintenance (SSI)
Population: Indochinese

Report on the number and characteristics of Indochinese refugees receiving Supplemental Social Security Income payments during January 1976. Only 1000 of the over 125,000 refugees were receiving such payments. Compared to the general refugee population they were disproportionately women and the elderly. Compared to the total SSI caseload, the refugees more frequently lived in "another's household." Two-thirds of the refugees did not live in their own households compared to only fifteen percent of the total caseload.

Text: 3 pages plus tables on refugee SSI recipients by age, category of need, state of residence, current living arrangements, and levels of earned and unearned income.

110. Kennedy, Lenna, and Jack Schmulowitz
SSI Payments to Lawfully Resident Aliens, 1978-79. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social Security Administration. *Social Security Bulletin* 43(3):3-10. March 1980.

Topic: income maintenance (SSI)
Population: immigrants (general)

Report on the characteristics of non-citizens receiving Supplemental Security Income awards during the period from September 1978 through May 1979. Approximately six percent of the total SSI awards went to non-citizens, and about a fifth of these went to Indochinese, Cuban, and Soviet refugees. Aliens in general, and refugees in particular, are older than citizens receiving SSI, have less income, and receive more in-kind services from relatives and friends. Aliens are also more frequently living in "another's household."

Text: 8 pages including tables on number of awards to aliens by state, length of residence, country of origin, reason for eligibility, and household status.

111. Kim, Young Yun
Survey of Indochinese Refugees: Introduction, Summary and Recommendations. Volume 1 of the Research Project on Indochinese Refugees in the State of Illinois. Chicago: Travelers Aid Society of Metropolitan Chicago. February 1980.

Topic: adjustment (general)
Populations: Cambodian, Hmong, Lao, Vietnamese

General description of findings from research conducted on refugees in the state of Illinois during 1978-79. General goals of the research were to assess the current status of refugees, describe existing programs, and develop a multi-disciplinary perspective on the process of adjustment. Research included surveys both of refugees and refugee-related agencies. Findings and recommendations are wide-ranging, and presented in greater detail in succeeding volumes of the project.

Text: 39 pages

112. Kim, Young Yun, and Perry M. Nicassio
Survey of Indochinese Refugees: Methods and Procedures. Volume 2 of the Research Project on Indochinese Refugees in the State of Illinois. Chicago: Travelers Aid Society of Metropolitan Chicago. February 1980.

Topic: survey methodology
Populations: Cambodian, Hmong, Lao, Vietnamese

Description of the methodology used in surveying Indochinese refugees in Illinois during 1979. Questionnaires were developed in English and then translated into Lao, Cambodian, Vietnamese, and Hmong (oral version only). General population was constructed through combining the lists of various refugee-related agencies throughout the state. The survey itself was conducted in three phases, starting with the mailing of a questionnaire to a master list of refugees and culminating in a series of home interviews.

Text: 24 pages plus copies of the questionnaire in English, Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese. Sample interviewer instructions, and follow-up letters are also included.

113. Kim, Young Yun
Population Characteristics and Service Needs of Indochinese Refugees. Volume 3 of the Research Project on Indochinese Refugees in the State of Illinois. Chicago: Travelers Aid Society of Metropolitan Chicago. February 1980.

Topic: adjustment (general)
Populations: Cambodian, Hmong, Lao, Vietnamese

Description of findings from a survey of 1627 Indochinese heads of household in Illinois, conducted in 1979. Findings are wide-ranging and in most cases are broken down separately for the Cambodians, Hmong, Lao, and Vietnamese, and also broken down by length of residence in the U.S. Topics covered include: general demographic characteristics, income maintenance, employment status, perceptions of service needs, and many others.

Text: 119 pages including numerous charts and tables on employment, car and phone ownership, perception of problems, and so on.

114. Kim, Young Yun, and Perry M. Nicassio
Psychological, Social, and Cultural Adjustment of Indochinese Refugees. Volume 4 of the Research Project on Indochinese Refugees in the State of Illinois. Chicago: Travelers Aid Society of Metropolitan Chicago. February 1980.

Topics: adjustment, mental health
Populations: Cambodian, Hmong, Lao, Vietnamese

Description of findings from a survey of 809 Indochinese refugees in Illinois, conducted in 1979. Authors propose a general model of adaptation involving interrelated psychocultural, sociocultural, and socioeconomic dimensions. Specific findings are wide-ranging, but are particularly useful in showing variation between the Cambodian, Hmong, Lao, and Vietnamese refugees, and in showing the pervasive effects of length of residence.

Text: 83 pages including numerous charts and tables on specific findings.

115. Kim, Young Yun, and Perry M. Nicassio
Survey of Agencies and Organizations Serving Indochinese Refugees. Volume 5 of the Research Project on Indochinese Refugees in the State of Illinois. Chicago: Travelers Aid Society of Metropolitan Chicago. February 1980.

Topic: social services (general)
Population: Indochinese

Review of refugee resettlement in Illinois from the perspective of 34 agencies interviewed during late 1978 and early 1979. Report includes a profile of existing services, a discussion of major perceived problems, and the agencies' views of future trends in service delivery to refugees. Problems frequently noted include a general lack of communication, and insufficient Indochinese staffing.

Text: 45 pages plus copies of interview schedules, follow-up letters, interviewer instructions, etc.

116. Kinzie, J. David, Kiet Anh Tran, Agatha Breckenridge, and Joseph Bloom
An Indochinese Refugee Psychiatric Clinic: Culturally Accepted Treatment Approaches. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 137(11):1429-1432. November 1980.

Topic: mental health
Population: Indochinese

Report of the evaluation and treatment of 50 Indochinese patients at a clinic established by the authors in 1978 in Portland, Oregon. Most of the patients seen at the beginning of the program were psychotic and severely impaired. However, later patients suffered from a wider variety of problems. A flexible approach to treatment was adopted that would be compatible with the cultural expectations of the refugees. One of the results was an emphasis on the medical approach of the physician. The process by which the clinic gained acceptance in the community is also discussed.

Text: 4 pages

117. Kleinman, Howard H., and James F. Daniel
Indochinese Resettlement: Language and Educational Social Services. *International Migration Review* 15(1). Spring 1981.

Topics: ESL, adjustment (general)
Population: Indochinese

Analysis of the problems faced in teaching English as a second language to Indochinese refugees. Authors suggest that, unlike the well-educated Soviet refugees, those from Southeast Asia are neither good language "learners" since they lack a grammatical base in their own language, nor good language "acquirers" since they lack extensive opportunities for English language usage. Classroom solutions involve more relevant topic selection, de-emphasis of formal rules, small group interaction activities, and emphasis on appropriate listening behaviors. Even more important is the development of language acquisition systems outside the classroom.

Text: 7 pages

118. Kunz, Egon F.
The Refugee in Flight: Kinetic Models and Forms of Displacement. *International Migration Review* 7:125-146. Summer 1973.

Topic: general nature of refugee movements
Population: refugees (general)

Theoretical analysis of refugee movements. Author presents kinetic models to explain two major forms of displacement: the anticipatory refugee movement and the acute refugee movement. The key to his models is the distinction between push and pull factors. Refugees are not pulled out, they are pushed out because of fear of persecution or an atmosphere of panic or hysteria. Author emphasizes the need to create a general theory of refugee migrations.

Text: 22 pages with tables depicting the demographic characteristics of refugees in terms of the types of initial displacement.

119. Ladner, Robert, William F. Page, and Michele L. Lee
Ethnic and Sex Effects on Emergency Ward Utilization for Drug-Related Problems: A Linear Model Analysis. *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* 16(3):315-325. September 1975.

Topic: health (drug-use)
Population: Cuban

Analysis of sex and ethnic differences in drug-related problems, based on data from the Emergency Room of Jackson Memorial Hospital in Miami. General finding is that the "phenomenon of drug use is differentially experienced across . . . ethnic and sex subgroups." For example, Spanish Americans (largely Cuban) appear underrepresented in the data considering their population in the area. Specific linear models for five types of drug-related problems are presented. Authors conclude that treatment approaches must take such social factors as sex and ethnicity into account.

Text: 11 pages including tables on complaint distributions and prediction equations.

120. Le Xuan Khoa
Vietnamese Immigrants and their Adjustment to American Society. Paper presented at the Conference for IRAP grantees and contractors, D.H.E.W. Region II. New Jersey: Brookdale Community College. April 1979.

Topic: adjustment, cultural background
Population: Vietnamese

Analysis of the adaptability of Vietnamese refugees in terms of their cultural heritage. While author agrees that Vietnamese are adaptable, he points out the particular historical origins of this characteristic. On the philosophical side, adaptability stems from the traditional synthesis of Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism. Author stresses that the Vietnamese are likely to be adept at adopting technological aspects of American society, but more resistant to changes in moral or spiritual values.

Text: 7 pages

121. **Le Xuan Khoa**
Cultural Adjustment of Indochinese Refugees. Paper presented at the Seminar on "the Plight of Indochinese Refugees", sponsored by the Berks County Red Cross Community Service Council and the Conference of Agency Executives, and organized by the Reading Area Community College. Pennsylvania: Penn State University. November 1979.

Topic: adjustment
Population: Indochinese

Study of the cultural adjustment of Indochinese refugees in the United States. Three different patterns of behavior among Indochinese refugees are suggested. The *old-line pattern* is followed by those who are deeply rooted in their traditional mores and beliefs. The *assimilative pattern* applies to those who are eager to acculturate to the mainstream of American life and want to reject their cultural background. The *bi-cultural pattern* involves those who selectively pick aspects of the old and the new, and is considered by the author as the most suitable pattern.

Text: 5 pages

122. Le Xuan Khoa
Indochinese Mutual Assistance Organizations as Mechanisms in Community Mental Health. Paper presented at the National Conference on Social Welfare 107th Annual Forum. Cleveland, Ohio. May 1980.

Topic: refugee associations
Population: Indochinese

Review of the Indochinese mutual assistance associations (MAA's). Author suggests that because of traditional cultural patterns, the MAA's are regarded by the refugees as a natural source of guidance and support. They can be particularly effective in the prevention and, to a limited extent in the treatment, of refugee mental health problems.

Text: 7 pages plus tables on distribution of MAA's by categories, states and regions.

123. Leichty, Mary M.
Family Attitudes and Self Concept in Vietnamese and U.S. Children. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry* 33(5):38-50. October 1963.

Topics: culture and society, children
Population: Vietnamese

Comparison of the values of 60 Vietnamese and American children based on responses to a 36 item sentence completion test conducted in South Vietnam and in Michigan. The research elicited children's attitudes in relation to the following nine areas: father, mother, family, friends, fears, guilt, goals, ambition, and future. Findings are diverse but the major implications lie in the Vietnamese child's greater emphasis on work, education, and the overriding importance of family. American children, on the other hand, are consistently more materialistic, self-oriented, and optimistic about the value of their own efforts.

Text: 13 pages including tables summarizing responses given by Vietnamese and American children to items on family, friends, fears, guilt, and future desires.

124. Liff, Mark
Indochinese Refugees: The Newest Americans. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Office of Education. *American Education* 16(3):6-16. April 1980.

Topic: education
Population: Indochinese

Report on the education of Indochinese students in American schools with an emphasis both on their needs, and problems encountered by their teachers. Report notes that almost 45% of the newly arrived refugees are school-age children and half of them need intensive English training. Report also notes the needs for more language teachers, more resource materials about cultural awareness, and more federal funding. The experiences of teachers of Indochinese students are also discussed.

Text: 11 pages

125. Lin, Keh-Ming, Laurie Tazuma and Minoru Masuda
Adaptational Problems of Vietnamese Refugees: Health and Mental Health Status. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 36:955-961. August 1979.

Topics: health, mental health
Population: Vietnamese

Report on a study of approximately 150 Vietnamese refugees in Seattle, Washington during 1975-76. Research included the use of such standardized protocols as the Cornell Medical Index. Results indicate continuing high levels of physical and emotional distress, with rising levels of anger. Levels of distress were lowest for single males, and showed no correlation with three different measures of social contacts beyond the household.

Text: 7 pages with tables and a health-oriented bibliography.

126. Liu, William T., Maryanne Lamanna, and Alice Murata
Transition to Nowhere: Vietnamese Refugees in America. Nashville: Charter House. 1979.

Topics: camps, mental health, adjustment (general)
Population: Vietnamese

General description of the 1975 Vietnamese refugees from the time of departure to initial sponsorship and resettlement. Research was conducted at Camp Pendleton with emphasis on mental health problems and included the use of such standardized protocols as the Cornell Medical Index. Authors also deal with the demographic characteristics of the refugee population and such special issues as unaccompanied children.

Text: 177 pages plus appendices and a short bibliography

127. **Los Angeles County**

Report on a Survey of Indochinese Refugee Assistance Payments Case Characteristics. Los Angeles County: Department of Social Services. June 1980.

Topics: income maintenance, employment, health
Population: Indochinese

Report based on a random sample of Los Angeles County's IRAP case load of 3459 persons. Findings indicate that lack of English language competence is the major obstacle to employment. Secondary obstacles are health and age. Figures also indicate that secondary migrants to the Los Angeles area have a less successful economic adjustment despite equivalent length of time in the U.S.

Text: 10 pages plus tables on case load characteristics

128. Mannino, J. Davis

San Francisco Refugee Community Informational/Profile Packet. City and County of San Francisco. Department of Social Services. January 1, 1981.

Topic: population profile
Population: Indochinese

Overview of the Indochinese refugee community in San Francisco, based on government and voluntary agency data. Estimated size of the San Francisco community is 20,000 including 5000 refugee children enrolled in the public school system. Population break-downs indicate a high proportion of ethnic Chinese. Those refugees receiving assistance are concentrated in the Tenderloin, Chinatown, and North of Market areas which are characterized by relatively low rents, relatively high vacancy rates, and considerable flexibility in the number of occupants allowed per unit. Overviews of caseload and program characteristics are also included.

Text: 6 pages plus tables on monthly arrivals since January of 1979, and location of IRAP cases by zip code.

129. Marsh, Robert E.

Socioeconomic Status of Indochinese Refugees in the United States: Progress and Problems. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Social Security Administration. *Social Security Bulletin* 43(10):11-20. October 1980.

Topics: employment, income maintenance
Population: Indochinese

Review of existing data on employment, income, and receipt of public assistance by Indochinese refugees in the U.S. Article is largely based on the first six surveys conducted by Opportunity Systems Incorporated, but also includes a section on OASDHI-covered earnings written by Harold Grossman. In general, the early refugees show significant improvement in employment and earnings levels by the end of 1978. More recent refugees, however, are likely to face more difficulties because of their lower educational and occupational background.

Text: 10 pages including a series of summary tables on the data from the first six OSI surveys including the topics of earnings, employment, present and former occupational status, federal assistance, and OASDHI-covered earnings.

130. **Masuda, Minoru, Keh-Ming Lin, and Laurie Tazuma**
Adaptation Problems of Vietnamese Refugees: Life Changes and Perceptions of Life Events. *Archives of General Psychiatry* 37:447-450. April 1980.

Topic: mental health
Population: Vietnamese

Analysis of the coping and adaptation problems of Vietnamese refugees in Seattle, Washington. Data derive from about 300 interviews conducted during 1975 and 1976, with an emphasis on the Social Readjustment Rating Questionnaire (SRRQ). Results indicate a high level of life changes during the evacuation year of 1975, but also indicate continuing high levels during 1976. In particular problems associated with work, finances, life-style, marriage, and school continued to adversely affect the refugees and, in fact, increased during 1976. The article is a companion piece to a previous effort (Lin, Tazuma and Masuda 1979).

Text: 4 pages including graphs of SRRQ findings

131. **Mattson, Roger A., and Dang Dinh Ky**
Vietnamese Refugee Care: Psychiatric Observations. *Minnesota Medicine* 61(1):33-36. January 1978.

Topics: mental health, health
Population: Vietnamese

General observations on the situation of Vietnamese refugees during their brief stay on Wake Island in 1975. Authors note the age distribution, class structure, large family groups, and general good health status of the refugees. Relatively few adjustment problems appeared. Of those that did occur, the following were the major ones: (a) problems with the high protein and fat in the American diet, (b) frequent psychosomatic complaints such as headaches, stomach pain, and insomnia, and (c) some anxiety during the ultimate move away from Wake.

Text: 4 pages

132. **McAteer, Michael**
Serving Southeast Asian Refugees. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Food and Nutrition Service. *Food and Nutrition* 10(3):8-13. June 1980.

Topic: health
Population: Indochinese

Informal review of the relevance of the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) for Southeast Asian refugees. Major portions of the article involve interviews with two nutritionists serving refugee populations. Major medical problems noted include anemia and calcium deficiency. Practical problems include lack of cheap seafood and inability to rely on milk because of lactose intolerance. Also stressed are cultural differences in dietary patterns and the necessarily slow process of adjusting to U.S. norms.

Text: 6 pages

133. **McCarthy, John E.**
Refugee Children from Southeast Asia. *Migration News* 28(2):3-6. 1979

Topic: children
Population: Indochinese

Review of the Indochinese refugee unaccompanied minor program of the Migration and Refugee Service of the United States Catholic Conference (USCC). Author reviews the efforts made by his organization, by the U.S. government and by other national voluntary agencies to alleviate the plight of unaccompanied minors. Major problems for these minors are the unplanned and disorganized nature of refugee movements and the need to adjust to new social patterns and family life-styles. Author emphasizes the need for counselling and guidance.

Text: 4 pages

134. Mitchell, William L.
The Cuban Refugee Program. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social Security Administration. *Social Security Bulletin 25(3):3-8. March 1962.*

Topic: program review
Population: Cuban

Overview of the first year of the Cuban Refugee Program written by the Commissioner of Social Security. A review of the 9-point plan of the Kennedy administration is followed by a discussion of general policy and the background characteristics of the Cuban refugees. Author then presents brief synopses of specific program components such as financial and welfare assistance, help for unaccompanied minors, educational and vocational programs, health services, employment services, and resettlement away from Miami.

Text: 6 pages

135. Moncarz, Raul
Effects of Professional Restrictions on Cuban Refugees in Selected Health Professions in the United States 1959-1969. *International Migration* 8(1):22-28. 1970.

Topic: professional adaptation
Population: Cuban

Study of the occupational adjustment of Cuban refugees with a background in the medical professions. Research involved physicians, veterinarians, dentists, optometrists, pharmacists and nurses who had been in the U.S. since 1959. One hundred questionnaires were sent to randomly selected members of each occupation. Author found that the adjusment of these professionals is strongly influenced by their age, and the status of their recognition by American firms, associations, and State Boards of Professional Practice.

Text: 7 pages including tables on general background, occupation, and education.

136. **Moncarz, Raul**
Professional Adaptation of the Cuban Teachers in the United States, 1959-1969. *International Migration* 8(3):110-116. 1970.

Topic: professional adaptation
Population: Cuban

Study of the occupational adaptation of Cuban refugee teachers in the United States. Research is based on 100 questionnaires sent to randomly selected refugees with a background in teaching. Forty-six percent of the respondents were unable to continue in the teaching profession due to age, lack of retraining opportunities, unaccepted degrees, and unwillingness to resettle in other parts of the U.S. Teachers who have participated in HEW-sponsored retraining programs have significantly higher incomes than those who have not participated in such programs.

Text: 6 pages including tables on the general background of Cuban teachers and the types of programs available for retraining them.

137. Moncarz, Raul
A Model of Professional Adaptation of Refugees: The Cuban Case in the U.S. 1959-1970. *International Migration* 11(4):171-182. 1973.

Topic: professional adaptation
Population: Cuban

Analysis of the adjustment process of selected occupational groups of Cuban refugees. Research focuses on what types of occupational background facilitate a successful adaptation, and on the nature of the barriers to this process. Major factors in occupational adjustment are legal status, availability and length of retraining programs, state and local requirements for practicing particular professions, and licenses or educational degrees in the U.S.

Text: 13 pages including tables on educational background, and current and prior occupation.

138. Moncarz, Raul
Cuban Architects and Engineers in the United States. *International Migration* 11(4):184-190. 1973.

Topic: professional adaptation
Population: Cuban

Study of the adjustment of Cuban refugee architects and engineers in the U.S. Research was conducted in 1973 and involved questionnaires and interviews. One hundred questionnaires were sent to randomly selected members of each occupation and interviews were conducted in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans and Miami. Author estimates the presence of 240 civil engineers, 275 electrical engineers and over 400 architects in the U.S. at that time. Variables used in the research included: age, sex, self-employment, and the need for licensing. The majority of respondents have remained in the engineering professions with no significant differences between earnings in the U.S. and in Cuba.

Text: 8 pages including tables on educational and occupational background.

139. Moncarz, Raul
The Cuban Accountant in the U.S.A. 1959-1969. *International Migration* 13(4):202-206. 1975.

Topic: professional adaptation
Population: Cuban

Analysis of the adjustment process of Cuban accountants in the U.S. Research involved mail questionnaires and personal interviews. One hundred questionnaires were sent to randomly selected Cuban refugee accountants and personal interviews were conducted in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Miami. Study found that Cuban accountants have had problems in continuing in their prior occupation in the U.S. Major reasons are the unacceptability of Cuban degrees, and the inability to secure C.P.A. status.

Text: 6 pages including tables on age, income and educational background.

140. Moncarz-Percal, Raul
The Golden Cage: Cubans in Miami. *International Migration* 16(3):160-173. 1978.

Topic: adjustment
Population: Cuban

Review of the adaptation of Cuban refugees in the Miami area. Research involved Cuban adults selected from the 1972 INS Alien Address Report, and found at the same address during 1974. Author focuses on the effects of educational background, geographical mobility, and income level. Findings include: significant downward occupational mobility, clustering of refugees in Miami awaiting a return to Cuba, and a high percentage of women in the labor force (which raises levels of household income).

Text: 14 pages including tables on occupation, education and the level of participation in the wider society.

141. Montero, Darrel
Vietnamese Americans: Patterns of Resettlement and Socioeconomic Adaptation in the United States. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press. 1979.

Topic: adjustment (general)
Population: Vietnamese

General description of the demographic characteristics of the early Vietnamese refugees and their adjustment to the United States through 1977. Book is based largely on the first five surveys conducted by Opportunity Systems, Incorporated. A general model of what the author terms "spontaneous international migration" is also presented.

Text: 72 pages plus a foreward by Chau Kim Nhan and 121 pages of tables photographically reproduced from the first five OSI surveys.

142. Montero, Darrel
Vietnamese Refugees in America: Toward a Theory of Spontaneous International Migration. *International Migration Review* 13:624-648. 1979.

Topics: employment, adjustment (general)
Population: Vietnamese

General review of the findings from the first five Opportunity Systems, Incorporated surveys, including a reiteration of OSI's sampling design. Second part of the paper presents a general model of the Vietnamese refugee experience that the author terms "spontaneous international migration." Author speculates that Vietnamese, unlike earlier Asian migrants, will move "headlong into . . . complete socioeconomic adaptation and ultimate assimilation."

Text: 25 pages with summary tables on employment, labor force participation, income, etc. drawn from the first five OSI surveys.

143. New Orleans, City of
Impact Analysis of Indo-Chinese Resettlement in the New Orleans Metropolitan Area: A Task Force Report. New Orleans: Mayor's Office of Policy Planning. May 1979.

Topics: housing, employment, education, community relations
Population: Indochinese

Final report of task force investigating the impact of Indochinese refugees on housing, education, employment, and community relations in the New Orleans area. Report attempts to document actual fiscal impact on both local and federal government. Report also strongly recommends that federal funding of refugee programs be continued in order to avoid the diversion of limited local funds from other minority groups.

Text: 59 pages plus appendices which include (a) minutes of the New Orleans resettlement working committee and (b) a series of interviews which suggest a pattern of discrimination in favor of refugees by some housing management.

144. Nguyen Dang Liem
Bilingual-Bicultural Education for Indochinese. Honolulu, Hawaii: Department of Indo-Pacific Languages, University of Hawaii. April 1979.

Topic: language
Population: Indochinese

Review of bilingual and bicultural educational models for Indochinese refugee students. Author briefly describes methods of teaching English language to the Indochinese students, with emphasis on the two models: one with a strong ESL component for students who were born in Indochina, and the other for those born in the U.S. Author also provides a description of Indochinese languages and cultures and some pedagogical suggestions.

Text: 5 pages plus a bibliography and 28 appendices on the phonology and morphology of Vietnamese and English.

55

145. Nguyen Manh Hung

Vietnamese Refugees' Impressions of U.S. Politics–a Partial Finding. *Virginia Social Science Journal* 14(2):58-66. November 1979.

Topic: political attitudes
Population: Vietnamese

Description of Vietnamese refugees' perceptions of American politics during the 1976 election year, based on a survey of 90 refugees in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Findings include: strong respect for the power but not the integrity of the press, a clear belief that Congress is more powerful than the president, and strong support for former president Nixon. In general, refugees perceived that America's problems lie in a weakening foreign policy rather than in an admittedly troubled economy.

Text: 9 pages

146. Nguyen Nhan

An Emotionally Disturbed Vietnamese Child Refugee in a Residential Treatment Center: A Case Presentation. In *Proceedings of the First Annual Conference on Indochinese Refugees*. Compiled by G. Harry Stopp, Jr. and Nguyen Manh Hung. Fairfax, Virginia: George Mason University. October 1979.

Topic: mental health
Population: Vietnamese

Report on the treatment of an emotionally disturbed Vietnamese child in the Washington area during early 1977. The ten-year-old child, who developed a severe psychotic reaction one year after arrival in this country, was treated at the National Children's Rehabilitation Center by a Vietnamese psycho-therapist in cooperation with American physicians. Author reports the child as having profound fears of bodily injury, hallucinations and paranoia. The child received individual therapy, group therapy, speech therapy and medications. By early 1979, the child "made it" and was enrolled in school. Report also mentions the unfamiliarity of Indochinese refugees with the American health service system.

Text: 5 pages

147. Nguyen, Tuan D., Pho Ba Long, and Laurence S. Aylesworth

The ADAMHA Role in ADM Service, Training, and Research for Indochinese Refugees: Report from a Consultation. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration. January 1980.

Topic: mental health
Population: Indochinese

Report from a meeting of twelve consultants in January 1980, convened by the director of ADAMHA to provide input concerning the mental health status and needs of Indochinese refugees. The report discusses the following problems: (1) ethnic and linguistic diversity, (2) cultural diversity, (3) diversity in the immigration and resettlement experience, (4) destruction of community support networks, (5) lack of fit between U.S. mental health institutions and the cultural background of refugees, and (6) existing mental health problems among the refugees. An extensive series of both general and specific recommendations are offered, covering the areas of training, service delivery, and research.

Text: 30 pages plus executive summary of recommendations

148. Nguyen Van Hieu
Role Strains for the Head of Household of Vietnamese Refugee Families. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C. December 1980.

Topic: the family
Population: Vietnamese

Examination of the role of head-of-household among Vietnamese refugees in the greater Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Author indicates some of the changes that can occur in the head-of-household role and discusses how the normal allocation of responsibility can be overridden by such factors as (a) absence of spouse, (b) differential access to employment, and (c) level of competence in American language and culture. Increased sensitivity to such strains in family roles is encouraged.

Text: 7 pages

149. North, Jeannette H., and Susan J. Grodsky
Immigration Literature: Abstracts of Demographic, Economic, and Policy Studies. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service. June 1979.

Topic: bibliography
Population: immigrants, refugees

Annotated bibliography on immigration to the U.S. from 1965 to 1979. References include books, dissertations, periodical articles, reports, government publications, and pamphlets. Entries are organized according to the following categories: (1) demographic studies of recent immigration, (2) economic studies relating to immigration, (3) "brain drain" studies, and (4) immigration policy studies. The bibliography is based on a search of Library of Congress and Lockheed DIALOG systems.

Text: 87 pages containing more than 480 entries..

150. Oettinger, Katherine Brownell
Services to Unaccompanied Cuban Refugee Children in the United States. *Social Service Review* 36(4):377-384. December 1962.

Topic: unaccompanied minors
Population: Cuban

General review of the rationale and organization of the Cuban unaccompanied minors program written by the chief of the Children's Bureau of the Social Security Administration. Author stresses the humanitarian aspects of aid to refugee children and how the organization of this assistance has benefitted other child-oriented social services. Problems noted include the increasing numbers of such Cuban children, and the increasing liklihood that family reunification is unlikely to occur in the immediate future.

Text: 8 pages

151. Okura, K. Patrick
Indochina Refugees: Mental Health Needs and Considerations. Paper presented at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association, Detroit, Michigan. October 1980.

Topic: mental health
Population: Indochinese

Overview of the mental health status and needs of Southeast Asian refugees, based largely on a consultation sponsored by ADAMHA in January 1980. Paper includes discussions of the ethnic and linguistic diversity of the refugees, the variation in the immigration and resettlement experience, and the destruction of community support networks through the dispersion resettlement strategy. Author stresses the need for reliance on familial and community networks for alleviating mental health problems, and the need to rebuild such networks where necessary.

Text: 16 pages

152. Opportunity Systems, Inc.
First Wave Report: Vietnam Resettlement Operational Feedback. Washington, D.C. October 8, 1975.

Topics: demographic profile, employment
Population: Vietnamese

Report on findings from a telephone survey of 1570 heads of household comprising a total of 9264 Vietnamese refugees resettled throughout the country. Interviews were conducted with a random sample of those refugees released from the camps by mid-July of 1975. Topics covered include: employment, labor force participation, educational and occupational background, English language proficiency, job-seeking methods, reasons for not seeking employment, income and income assistance, residence arrangements, and relationship to sponsors.

Text: 24 pages plus executive summary and 35 tables on employment, labor force participation, etc. Employment rates are broken down by sex, age, relationship to head of household, previous education, and English language competence.

153. Opportunity Systems, Inc.
Second Wave Report: Vietnam Resettlement Operational Feedback. Washington, D.C. January 1976.

Topics: demographic profile, employment, health
Population: Vietnamese

Report on findings from a telephone survey of 1424 heads of household comprising a total of 7498 Vietnamese refugees. Interviews, conducted during November and December of 1975, involved two distinct samples: (a) a subsample of those interviewed for the First Wave Report; and (b) a random sample of those leaving the camps between July 16 and October 15. Major topics covered include: employment, labor force participation, job satisfaction, school enrollment, income and income assistance, residence arrangements, and health status.

Text: 25 pages plus executive summary and 48 tables on employment, income, etc. Labor force and employment variables are broken down by age, sex, relation to head of household, and previous occupation.

154. Opportunity Systems, Inc.
Third Wave Report: Vietnam Resettlement Operational Feedback. Washington, D.C. September 1976.

Topics: demographic profile, employment, health
Population: Vietnamese

Report on findings from a telephone survey of Vietnamese refugees throughout the U.S., conducted during July and August of 1976. Two distinct samples were used: (a) a subsample of 398 heads of household interviewed during the second wave survey; and (b) a random sample of all refugee households leading to an additional 617 interviews. Major subjects covered include: employment, labor force participation, job satisfaction, education and training, residence arrangements, and health situation.

Text: 24 pages plus executive summary and 52 tables on employment, income, etc. Several tables on comparative findings from the first three surveys are included. The tables are similar to previous OSI reports.

155. Opportunity Systems, Inc.
Fourth Wave Report: Vietnam Resettlement Operational Feedback. Washington, D.C. September 1977.

Topics: demographic profile, employment
Population: Vietnamese

Report on findings from a telephone survey of 645 Vietnamese refugee heads of household, conducted during March and April of 1977. The sample was constructed from those refugees identified for the previous third wave survey. Subjects covered include: labor force participation, employment, salary levels, household income, federal assistance, and job hunting methods. A comparative analysis of the findings from OSI's first four surveys is also included.

Text: 18 pages plus executive summary and 33 tables on both the findings from the fourth wave survey and comparative data on previous surveys. The tables are similar to previous OSI reports.

156. Opportunity Systems, Inc.
Fifth Wave Report: Vietnam Resettlement Operational Feedback. Washington, D.C. October 1977.

Topics: demographic profile, employment
Population: Vietnamese

Report on findings from a telephone survey of 607 Vietnamese refugee heads of household located throughout the United States. Interviews were conducted during July and August of 1977 with essentially the same sample as that used in the Fourth Wave Report. Major topics covered include: labor force participation, employment, wage and salary levels, household income, federal assistance, and job-hunting methods. A comparison of findings from OSI's first five surveys is also included.

Text: 19 pages plus executive summary and 41 tables on the fifth wave survey and on combined findings from the first five surveys. The tables are similar to previous OSI reports.

157 Opportunity Systems, Inc.
Sixth Wave Report: Indochinese Resettlement Operational Feedback. Washington, D.C. August 1979.

Topics: demographic profile, employment
Populations: Cambodian, Vietnamese

Report on findings from a telephone survey of Cambodian and Vietnamese refugees conducted during November and December of 1978. The interviews with 160 Cambodian and 561 Vietnamese refugee heads of household were based on random selections from the 1975 Master Evacuee File. Major topics covered include: labor force participation, employment, wage and salary levels, household income, federal assistance, and job-hunting methods. For the Vietnamese, a brief comparison with findings from the Fifth Wave Report is also included.

Text: Cambodian and Vietnamese findings are presented in separate volumes. Each section has about 12 pages of text plus executive summary and 31 tables on sixth wave findings. For the Vietnamese, an additional 10 tables on comparative findings are included.

158. Opportunity Systems, Inc.
Seventh Wave Report: Indochinese Resettlement Operational Feedback. Washington, D.C. July 10, 1979.

Topics: demographic profile, employment
Populations: Cambodian, Laotian, Vietnamese

Findings from a telephone survey of Cambodian, Laotian, and Vietnamese refugees, conducted during the period from April to June of 1979. Interviews with 185 Vietnamese, 175 Cambodian, and 185 Laotian heads of household were based on separate samples drawn from the 1975 Master Evacuee File and from files for other subsequent entry programs that cover refugees coming to the United States through the end of 1977. Major topics covered include: labor force participation, employment, wage and salary levels, household income, federal assistance, and job-hunting methods. There are separate sections dealing with each of the national groups plus a short section on combined findings.

Text: Findings for the three national groups are presented in separate sections. Each section has about 10 pages of text plus executive summary and 41 tables (31 for Laotians) on employment, income, etc. A separate section on combined findings is included.

159. Opportunity Systems, Inc.
Eighth Wave Report: Indochinese Resettlement Operational Feedback. Washington, D.C. December 28, 1979.

Topics: demographic profile, employment
Populations: Cambodian, Laotian, Vietnamese

Report on findings from a telephone survey of Indochinese refugees conducted during the period from October through December of 1979. The sample was drawn at random from the 1979 Immigration and Naturalization Service data file and led to interviews with 637 Vietnamese, 231 Laotian, and 229 Cambodian refugee heads of household. Major topics covered include: labor force participation, employment, wage and salary levels, household income, federal assistance, and job-hunting methods. The report is organized into separate sections for each of the national groups.

Text: For each group there are about 12 pages of text plus an executive summary and 41 tables on employment, income, etc. Tables are similar to those in previous OSI reports.

160. Opportunity Systems, Inc.
Ninth Wave Report: Indochinese Resettlement Operational Feedback. Washington, D.C. January 30, 1981.

Topics: demographic profile, employment
Populations: Cambodian, Laotian, Vietnamese

Report on findings from a telephone survey of Indochinese refugees conducted during October and November of 1980. The interviews with 605 Vietnamese, 216 Cambodian, and 211 Laotian refugee heads of household were based on a stratified, systematic probability sample compiled from the 1980 Immigration and Naturalization Service data file. Major topics covered include: labor force participation, employment, wage and salary levels, household income, federal assistance, and job-hunting methods. The report is organized into separate sections for each of the national groups.

Text: For each group there are about 14 pages of text plus an executive summary and 41 tables (31 for the Laotians) on employment, income, etc. Tables are similar to those in previous OSI reports.

161. Orange, County of
Indochinese Refugee Status Report. Santa Ana, Ca.: Human Services Agency. August 28, 1979.

Topic: income maintenance, health and social services
Population: Indochinese

Review of program services to Indochinese refugees in Orange County, California with emphasis on the impact of the refugee program on local government and resources. The report describes the current and expected refugee population in the county, identifies program capabilities and projected needs of the Human Services Agency, and discusses various coordination issues. Major recommendations of the report deal with local staffing needs, regional coordination, and state legislation.

Text: 17 pages

162. Ossorio, Peter G., Laurence S. Aylesworth, and Lane Lasater
Mental-Health-Related Needs Among the Indochinese Refugees in the Denver Metropolitan Area. Denver: Linguistic Research Institute. June 30, 1979.

Topic: mental health
Populations: Cambodian, Hmong, Vietnamese

Report on a mental health needs assessment survey of 217 Indochinese refugees in the Denver, Colorado metropolitan area. The survey form included separate assessments of thirteen basic human needs, ten areas of life satisfaction, twenty-three psychological effects, and seventeen psychophysiological indicators. Analysis of the data revealed strong and consistent differences between the Hmong, Vietnamese, and Cambodians. Age and sex differences were also present. Summary portrayals of the character and psychological strains of each of the three groups are presented.

Text: 40 pages

163. Parker, Lenore

From Paternalism to Pluralism: Soviet Emigres Bewildered by Contrasting Lifestyles. *Foundation News* 17(5):38-43. September/October 1976.

Topics: occupational adjustment, social services
Population: Soviet

Overview of the problems faced by Soviet emigre professionals, written by the executive director of the American Council for Emigres in the Professions (ACEP). While the Soviet emigres are a small group, "no other since 1930 has experienced such long-lasting and debilitating problems of disorientation and acculturation or has discussed them so openly." In particular, these emigres have little understanding of the nature of job mobility in the U.S. or of the level of cultural and intellectual diversity. They have also been cut off from large areas of recent scientific development.

Text: 6 pages with charts on occupational background of the ACEP caseload and U.S. distribution of emigres for 1975.

164. Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare

National Mental Health Needs Assessment of Indochinese Refugee Populations. Office of Mental Health: Bureau of Research and Training. July 1979.

Topic: mental health
Populations: Cambodian, Hmong, Lao, Vietnamese

National assessment of Indochinese refugee mental health needs sponsored by the IRAP special programs staff in Washington D.C. Eleven hundred short questionnaires were mailed out to voluntary agencies, Community Mental Health Centers, and IRAP mental health projects, of which a third were completed and returned. Several site visits were also conducted. Major findings include: (a) depression as the most serious problem, followed by anxiety and marital discord, (b) strong reluctance to seek help, and (c) higher levels of distress for those lacking an ethnic community support system.

Text: 24 pages plus executive summary, questionnaire, and response rates.

165. Phung Thi Hanh

The Family in Vietnam and its Social Life. In *An Introduction to Indochinese History, Culture, Language and Life.* Edited by John K. Whitmore. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies. pp. 77-84. 1979.

Topic: kinship and family
Population: Vietnamese

Overview of traditional Vietnamese kinship, its changes due to urbanization and war, and its future importance among Vietnamese refugees in the United States. Author stresses the centrality of the family in social life, and the patrilineal nature of Vietnamese kinship. While the extended nature of traditional households has been threatened by the forces of modernization and foreign influence, ties between kin remain strong and the family remains an "indestructible value" that "survives through time and change."

Text: 8 pages.

166. **Pisarowicz, James A.**

Government Policy and the Dispersion of Indochinese Refugees. In *Processes of Transition: Vietnamese in Colorado.* Edited by Peter W. Van Arsdale and James A. Pisarowicz. Austin, Texas: High Street Press. pp. 23-41. 1980.

Topics: geographical distribution, secondary migration
Population: Indochinese

Analysis of the geographical distribution of Vietnamese refugees in 1975 and 1976 with emphasis on the causes of secondary (i.e. post-arrival) migration. Data include both INS and HEW breakdowns by state. A series of regression analyses indicate that the primary factor in secondary migration is the magnet effect of existing Indochinese communities. Other significant factors are largely ones of ethnicity such as positive correlations with the existing Filipino population and negative correlations with the existing Japanese population. Climate was uniformly found to be insignificant.

Text: 19 pages including tables

167. Plant, Jeremy F.

The Impact of the CETA Program on Indochinese Refugees: A Comparative Analysis. In *Proceedings of the First Annual Conference on Indochinese Refugees*. Compiled by G. Harry Stopp, Jr. and Nguyen Manh Hung. Fairfax, Virginia: George Mason University. October 1979.

Topic: employment programs
Population: Indochinese

Report on the experiences of two communities in administering CETA programs which enroll a large number of refugees. Report is based on open-ended interviews with CETA officials of Arlington County, Virginia and Schenectady County, New York. Major findings include: (1) significant differences in the form and approach of the two local programs, (2) lack of any strong sense of national purpose in regard to the involvement of Indochinese refugees in CETA, and (3) the need for monitoring the overall operation of programs. Report also notes that Indochinese refugees generally have higher education levels than blacks, Hispanics or whites enrolled in Title I programs.

Text: 10 pages

168. Portes, Alejandro

Dilemmas of a Golden Exile: Integration of Cuban Refugee Families in Milwaukee. *American Sociological Review* 34:505-518. August 1969.

Topics: employment, adjustment
Population: Cuban

Study of the integration of Cuban families in Milwaukee based on 48 in-depth interviews conducted jointly with husbands and wives. General hypothesis is that level of integration is a function of the rewards available from current socioeconomic status. The correlation between economic rewards and level of integration is described as a result of the rational-individualistic ethic of those Cubans who came to the U.S.

Text: 14 pages including tables on the frequencies and correlations of various indicators of integration. Regression analysis is also utilized.

169. Portes, Alejandro, Juan M. Clark, and Robert L. Bach
The New Wave: A Statistical Profile of Recent Cuban Exiles to the United States. *Cuban Studies* 1:1-32. January 1977.

Topic: adjustment (general)
Population: Cuban

Description of the Cuban refugee population coming into Miami from late 1973 through early 1974, most of whom came via Spain. Research included interviews with 590 male heads of household. Compared to the general Cuban population, the refugees were disproportionately white, urban, and from middle-level occupations. They were, however, less educated and from lower level occupations than previous Cuban refugees. Despite their initial downward mobility, most expected to reach occupational levels similar to those previously achieved in Cuba.

Text: 33 pages with tables on education, English proficiency, current and expected occupations, and prior occupation (both level and sector).

170. Portes, Alejandro, and Robert L. Bach
Immigrant Earnings: Cuban and Mexican Immigrants in the United States. *International Migration Review* 14(3):315-341. Fall 1980.

Topic: employment
Population: Cuban

Analysis of the determinants of earnings among recent Cuban and Mexican immigrants. Study is based on interviews with immigrants at the moment of arrival, and three years later. Final sample includes 427 Cubans and 439 Mexicans. Authors examine the applicability of dual labor market theory to the results of multivariate analysis. Results confirm the importance of structural features of the labor market in predicting income levels. For the Cubans, however, ethnic businesses appear to blur the differences between the primary and secondary labor markets.

Text: 27 pages including bibliography and tables on the regression analysis of income by both human capital and structural labor market variables.

171. Portes, Alejandro, Robert Nash Parker, and Jose A. Cobas
Assimilation or Consciousness: Perceptions of U.S. Society Among Recent Latin American Immigrants to the United States. *Social Forces* 59(1):200-224. September 1980.

Topic: culture/society
Population: Cuban (and Mexican)

Analysis of immigrants' perception of U.S. society in general and ethnic discrimination in particular. Findings are based on interviews with Cuban and Mexican immigrants conducted both at time of entry and three years later. Results of the analysis are mixed but in general indicate that "greater familiarity with the culture and language and some economic advancement can lead to greater consciousness of the reality of discrimination and a more critical appraisal of the host society." Authors describe the theoretical implications of the findings and how they conflict with assimilationist models.

Text: 25 pages

64

172. **Portes, Alejandro, Samual A. McLeod, and Robert N. Parker**
Immigrant Aspirations. *Sociology of Education* 51(4):241-260. October 1978.

Topics: employment, education
Population: Cuban (and Mexican)

Analysis of the nature and determinants of occupational, income, and educational aspirations among recent Cuban and Mexican immigrants to the U.S. Article is based on interviews with 822 Mexican and 590 Cuban immigrants at their places of arrival in 1973-74. Aspirations of these immigrants are compared with the actual attainments of Americans of similar ethnic origin, and are found to be modest and realistic. The results of multivariate analysis suggest that aspirations are set through a rational assessment of past attainments and skills.

Text: 20 pages including tables on occupational distribution, aspirations versus attainments, and the results of multiple regressions and cannonical correlations.

173. Prohias, Rafael, and Lourdes Casal
The Cuban Minority in the U.S.: Preliminary Report on Need Identification and Program Evaluation. Boca Raton, Florida: Florida Atlantic University. August 1973.

Topics: adjustment (general), employment, education
Population: Cuban

Report on primary and secondary research conducted on Cubans in the U.S. under a grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The report includes a review of the existing literature, an analysis of the demographic characteristics of the Cuban refugee population, an assessment of economic adjustment, a preliminary analysis of needs, and a review of programs and services oriented toward the refugees. Recommendations include the needs for: (a) greater involvement of Cubans in American institutions, (b) increased sensitivity to the importance of women as wage-earners, and (c) alleviation of the significant downward occupational mobility of many of the refugees.

Text: 176 pages plus over 200 pages of appendices including bibliographies, research instruments, and twelve statistical reports on Cubans in selected localities such as the New York City area, Miami, Los Angeles, etc.

174. RMC Research Corporation
Evaluation of Refugee ESL Programs: Final Report. Hampton, New Hampshire. October 22, 1980.

Topic: ESL
Population: Indochinese

Report on a contract funded by the Office of Refugee Resettlement in Region I to "develop, field test and deliver an evaluation system for measuring the effectiveness of grants and contracts for refugee English as a second language services." The work was performed during the summer of 1980. Report includes a description of the evaluation instrument, an outline of the eight programs that were assessed, the findings from the assessment, and estimates of program costs per pupil. Major recommendations include the desirability of written curricula, pretesting and post testing of skills, designation of a single ESL coordinator, and expanded services for women.

Text: 50 pages plus examples of the evaluation instrument and a user assessment questionaire.

175. **Ragas, Wade R.**
Indo-Chinese Immigrants: Housing Impact and Partial Solutions to the Housing Shortages. New Orleans: University of New Orleans. May 1980.

Topic: housing
Population: Indochinese

Description of the market forces which have contributed to the existing shortage of moderately priced housing during the late seventies. Indochinese refugees, according to the author, have not been a significant contributor to the general level of housing demand throughout the nation, but he does suggest that their presence in specific cities with low vacancy rates will exacerbate the demand for three- and four-bedroom units in the early 1980's. Author stresses the importance of home ownership and describes several existing options for obtaining financing for the purchase of homes.

Text: 13 pages

176. **Ragas, Wade R.**
Housing the Refugees: Impact and Partial Solutions to the Housing Shortages. *Journal of Refugee Resettlement* 1(1):40-48. November 1980.

Topic: housing
Population: Indochinese

Overview of the market forces which contribute to the shortage of moderately priced houses and of the impact of Indochinese refugee flow on the housing stock. Author notes three forces which brought about the current housing shortage in the U.S.: (1) construction of more efficiency and one-bedroom units, (2) conversion to condominiums of many rental units, and (3) reduction of living units through fire, abandonment and demolitions. Indochinese refugees, according to the report, have not been a significant contributor to the level of housing demand in the country. Report discusses three existing programs which can alleviate the housing stress for new refugee households: (1) the Farmers Home Administration conventional owner occupancy program, (2) the subsidized rental program, and (3) the creation of tax-exempt revenue bonds for the construction of new multi-family housing.

Text: 9 pages

177. Ragas, Wade R., and Vincent Maruggi
Vietnamese Refugee Living Conditions in the New Orleans Metro Area (Working Paper No. 111). New Orleans, La.: Division of Business and Economic Research. November 1978.

Topic: housing, employment, community relations
Population: Vietnamese

Report on the economic and housing conditions of Vietnamese refugees in the New Orleans metropolitan area. Data come from the files of Associated Catholic Charities, a 1978 needs assessment survey of the Louisiana Department of Health and Human Resources, and a study conducted by the Division of Business and Economic Research of the University of New Orleans. Findings include: (1) an average of six persons per household, (2) a labor force participation rate over 85%, (3) low household incomes with half of all households below the poverty line, and (4) no refugee families placed in municipal public housing.

Text: 36 pages plus appendices on methodology.

178. **Rahe, Richard H., John G. Looney, Harold W. Ward, Tran Minh Tung, and William T. Liu**
Psychiatric Consultation in a Vietnamese Refugee Camp. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 135(2):185-190. February 1978.

Topic: mental health
Population: Vietnamese

Review of the authors' experience providing psychiatric consultation at Camp Pendleton during 1975. Their major recommendations as a consulting team were related to the stage of camp development: early recommendations concerned easing adaptation to the camp setting while later efforts included creating a psychiatric crisis clinic and carrying out a mental health survey (CMI, RLCQ) on a random sample of refugees. Many of their recommendations were successfully implemented but the authors do note problems in adequately identifying the camp's authority structure and particularly in resolving the problems facing unaccompanied minors.

Text: 6 pages

179. Resource Consultants, Inc.
Bibliography of ESL/Bilingual and Employment/Vocational Materials for Indochinese. McLean, Virginia. June 19, 1980.

Topic: bibliography
Population: Indochinese

Annotated bibliography of materials relating to language and employment/vocational training for Indochinese refugees. Also included are some general references on Indochinese culture, mental health, adjustment, and programs and activities of the federal government. Works cited include books, reports, journal articles, government publications, and unpublished papers.

Text: 25 pages containing more than 100 entries

180. Reyes, Manolo J.
Elderly Cubans in Exile: A Working Paper. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. 1971.

Topic: the elderly
Population: Cuban

Report on the status and needs of elderly Cubans in the United States prepared for the Special Committee on Aging of the U.S. Senate. Author reviews the available information on Cubans in the U.S. and notes the relative age of the population, the high employment levels, and the continuing importance of the family as the basic unit of adjustment and support. The Cuban elderly, compared to the general elderly population, are "more likely to have lower incomes, live in substandard housing, work in lower-paying jobs, and subsist in impoverished conditions." Recommendations for alleviating the problems of the Cuban elderly are presented.

Text: 9 pages plus a brief review of the Cuban Refugee Program

181. Robinson, Court

Special Report: Physical and Emotional Health Care Needs of Indochinese Refugees. Washington, D.C.: Indochina Refugee Action Center. March 20, 1980.

Topics: health, mental health
Population: Indochinese

Review of health and mental health needs of Indochinese refugees based largely on surveys conducted by the Pennsylvania Office of Mental Health and the U.S. Public Health Service. Author stresses that there is "still a pressing need . . . both to further define and coordinate the roles of the public and private agencies involved, and to enlarge the scope of health and mental health care throughout the whole resettlement process." A major recommendation involves the need for strengthening ethnic community support systems.

Text: 40 pages

182. Rogers, Kay N.

Counseling with Indochinese: A Unique Setting and a Harsh Test. In *Counseling and Consulting Minorities.* Edited by J. McFadden. Atlanta, Georgia: College Entrance Examination Board. 1978.

Topics: education, culture and society
Population: Indochinese

Analysis of the potential problems in effectively dealing with Indochinese refugee children in the school system, based on the author's experience in South Carolina. Author outlines the cultural and historical background of the refugees with emphasis on the Vietnamese. Major values noted are those of industriousness, love of learning, and the preference for "heart" rather than "mind". Counselors and teachers need to be more sensitive to the trauma of the refugee experience itself, the continuing cultural tug-of-war between old and new, parental pressures on the child, and a variety of other factors.

Text: 15 pages

183. Rogg, Eleanor

The Influence of a Strong Refugee Community on the Economic Adjustment of its Members. *International Migration Review* 5(4):474-481. Winter 1971.

Topics: adjustment, employment
Population: Cuban

Analysis of the economic adjustment of Cuban refugees in the New York City area. Research included interviews with 250 Cubans in West New York, New Jersey. Major findings include significant downward occupational mobility, but also relatively high levels of satisfaction with current work. Author suggests that it is the strong ethnic community that, as a reference group, makes this possible. The importance of kinship links in determining areas of resettlement is also noted.

Text: 8 pages with tables on occupation in Cuba and in the U.S., levels of job satisfaction, and current location of major categories of kin.

184. Rogg, Eleanor Meyer
The Assimilation of Cuban Exiles: The Role of Community and Class. New York: Aberdeen Press. 1974.

Topics: occupation, adjustment (general)
Population: Cuban

Description and analysis of research conducted on Cuban refugees during 1967-68 in the New York City area. The research was conducted under funding from the Department of Labor and included interviews with 250 randomly selected Cubans in the high-density Cuban area of West New York, New Jersey. Book focuses on the relationships between adjustment and the presence of a strong ethnic community, and between adjustment and occupational and class backgrounds in Cuba. Other areas covered include the restructuring of family relations, ethnic relations, and intergenerational conflicts.

Text: 241 pages

185. Rubin, Burton S.
The Soviet Refugee: Challenge to the American Jewish Community Resettlement System. *Journal of Jewish Communal Service* 52(2):195-201. Winter 1975.

Topic: social services (general)
Population: Soviet

Reflective article on Jewish communal services and their appropriateness to recent Soviet emigres. Author reviews the misfits between the values and behavior of the service agencies and the attitudes and experiences of Soviet Jews. He concludes that it "seems abundantly clear that our ability to adapt and redefine our social services, as well as our attitudes, are as vital and important for the successful immigration of the Soviet Jew as is his own ability to adapt and modify his value system to our own cultural milieu."

Text: 7 pages

186. Rubin, Gary
The Process of Immigrant Acculturation: Recent Findings and Policy Implications. *Migration Today* 8(3)19-22. 1980.

Topic: adjustment
Population: immigrants (general)

General description of the acculturation of immigrants with particular emphasis on the benefits of the ethnic community. "Clusters of newcomers play key roles in cushioning the shock of arrival, preserving familiar institutions, and integrating migrants gradually into mainstream social, economic, and political networks." Author elaborates on this general statement with reference to the perspectives of history, mental health, and language. Some discussion of recent Soviet emigres is included.

Text: 4 pages

187. Rubinstein, David
Beyond the Cultural Barriers: Observations on Emotional Disorders Among Cuban Immigrants. *International Journal of Mental Health* 5(2):69-79. Summer 1976.

Topic: mental health
Population: Cuban

Observations on the cultural aspects of psychosis among Cuban immigrants, based on the author's twenty years of experience in psychiatric work with Cubans. The author stresses the importance of "magic and religious-mystic phenomena in the manifestations of emotional disorders." These disorders are more likely to be depressive than schizophrenic in nature. Suggested treatment includes anti-depressants and the strong involvement of the patient's family. Two illustrative cases are described.

Text: 11 pages

188. Rumbaut, Ruben D., and Ruben G. Rumbaut
The Family in Exile: Cuban Expatriates in the United States. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 133(4):395-399. April 1976.

Topic: adjustment (general)
Population: Cuban

General overview of the adjustment of Cubans in the United States with emphasis on the interplay between uprootedness and the opportunity for new accomplishments. Authors note the following factors in explaining the relative success of Cuban adjustment: (1) high occupational and educational levels, (2) formation of vigorous ethnic communities and the support they furnish in maintaining a positive ethnic identification, and (3) an effectively organized reception by the U.S. They conclude that the Cuban experience shows that the influx of refugees can be a "creative and enriching process for both the host community and the individual refugee."

Text: 5 pages

189. Salter, Paul S., and Robert C. Mings
The Projected Impact of Cuban Settlement on Voting Patterns in Metropolitan Miami, Florida. *Professional Geographer* 24(2):123-131. May 1972.

Topic: impact (political)
Population: Cuban

Analysis of the current and projected impact of Cubans on the political system in Miami. Article is based on voting patterns, estimated ethnic concentrations, and a street corner survey of 502 Cubans. Results indicate that Cubans "will have a strong tendency to support candidates who take a strong anti-communist position, particularly in international affairs and who, in general express conservative ideals." Cuban voters could thus turn Miami from a traditional Democratic stronghold to a source of conservative strength.

Text: 9 pages including tables and maps on election results broken down into Cuban and non-Cuban precincts.

190. Schauer, John W.
Cuban Refugees in the United States. *Social Action* 35(9):30-32 May 1969.

Topic: resettlement (general)
Population: Cuban

Brief review of Church World Service's involvement in the Cuban refugee program. Author reviews the general demographic data on Cuban immigrants and the numbers resettled away from Miami. Church World Service, for example, resettled some 31,000 Cubans. Article concludes with comments on the importance of assistance to refugees as an aspect of Christian witness and service.

Text: 3 pages

191. Scott, George M. Jr.
The Hmong Refugees of San Diego: Initial Strategies of Adjustment. In *Proceedings of the First Annual Conference on Indochinese Refugees.* Compiled by G. Harry Stopp, Jr. and Nguyen Manh Hung. Fairfax, Virginia: George Mason University. October 1979.

Topic: adjustment (general)
Population: Hmong

Report on the resettlement strategies of the Hmong refugees in San Diego, with an emphasis on the structure of the Hmong community which numbers about 900 in late 1979. According to the author, the Hmong refugees in San Diego have great respect for authority, and follow closely the political and social organization of their traditional villages. Since the Hmong in San Diego lack the language and vocational skills needed to enter the American labor market, they have intentionally used a strategy aimed at occupational adjustment through the utilization of social welfare assistance.

Text: 8 pages

192. Segal, Julius, and Norman Lourie
The Mental Health of the Vietnam Refugees: Memorandum to Rear Admiral S. G. Morrison. U S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Institute of Mental Health. June 8, 1975.

Topic: mental health
Population: Vietnamese

Report on the mental health status and needs of Vietnamese refugees, based on a one-week period of observations and interviews on Guam during June 1975. Authors note the predictable psychological and social stress caused by the sudden uprooting of any population. For the Vietnamese, immediate problems include feelings of guilt, remorse, grief, confusion, and a "growing sense of bitterness, disappointment, and anger." In presenting recommendations for alleviating mental health problems, the authors stress that existing procedures reflect "an absence of options rather than a lack of sensitivity and concern for human welfare."

Text: 12 pages

193. Shaw, Robert, Jr.
Preventive Medicine in the Vietnamese Refugee Camps on Guam. *Military Medicine* 142(1):19-28. January 1977.

Topics: health, camps
Population: Vietnamese

Review of the health situation and general management of the refugee camps in Guam during 1975. Major medical-related problems included water supply, food, waste disposal, insect and rodent control, and disease surveillance and control. Major refugee complaints were conjunctivitis, upper respiratory infections, diarrhea, skin problems, gastroenteritis, and a variety of other relatively mild problems. Author also reviews camp management and suggests areas where improvements could be made, such as communication, understanding of cultural differences, and recreation.

Text: 9 pages

194. Siegal, Sondra
Integrating Soviet Jewish Immigrants. *Journal of Jewish Communal Service* 55(2):212-215. Winter 1978.

Topics: adjustment (general), social services
Population: Soviet

Report on a project sponsored by the Jewish Federation of Central New Jersey aimed at integrating Soviet emigres into the American Jewish community. Three programs, all depending on volunteers, were implemented: first, a "host family" program oriented toward the initial needs of recently resettled families; second, a socialization program designed to bring Soviet and American Jews together; and third, a series of Sunday evening programs on Jewish history and traditions. Author suggests that not only were the programs successful on their own terms, but they also indirectly eased the case loads of the social service agencies.

Text: 4 pages

195. Silverman, Marsha L.
Vietnamese in Denver: Cultural Conflicts in Health Care. In *Proceedings of the First Annual Conference on Indochinese Refugees.* Compiled by G. Harry Stopp, Jr. and Nguyen M. Hung. Fairfax, Virginia: George Mason University. October 1979.

Topic: health
Population: Vietnamese

Research conducted during 1976-1977 in Denver, Colorado indicates a maintenance of traditional health care techniques, a delay in seeking professional medical care and a continued reliance on community support systems for health information. Silverman notes that in Vietnam a large number of physicians were in the army, leaving the majority of the civilian population without professional care. This factor, coupled with differences in the view of illness can help explain conflicts in the adjustment process.

Text: 7 pages

196. Simon, Rita J.

Refugee Families' Adjustment and Aspirations: A Comparison of Soviet Jewish and Vietnamese Immigrants. Unpublished paper, University of Illinois. January 1981.

Topics: parents and children, occupational aspirations
Populations: Soviet, Vietnamese

Revised version of paper presented to the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. Research included interviews with father/son and mother/daughter pairs in 100 Soviet and 100 Vietnamese families in Chicago. The survey focused on the expectations and aspirations that the immigrant parents had for their children and on the plans and hopes that the children had about their own future. Findings indicate that both groups are similar in their desires that their children receive a full college education, marry within the fold, and achieve upward occupational mobility. Also discussed are friendship patterns, general household structure, and the low levels of intra-family conflict.

Text: 21 pages

197. Sin, Francis Lan Hui, and John A. Rubio

The Social Problems of the Vietnamese on Public Assistance in Salt Lake County. Graduate School of Social Work, University of Utah. Spring 1980.

Topic: income maintenance
Population: Vietnamese

Report on the characteristics and needs of Vietnamese refugees on public assistance in Salt Lake county, Utah. Research is based on personal interviews with 21 heads of household randomly selected from a current computer printout of the State Division of Family Services. Report found that: (1) the majority of the subjects have some high school education, (2) most have language and cultural difficulties along with lack of vocational training, (3) most have monthly incomes below $700, and (4) all are making good progress toward self-sufficiency. Major recommendations include: the provision of vocational training, and more frequent assessments of client needs.

Text: 39 pages plus a sample interview schedule, and a short bibliography

198. Skinner, Kenneth A., and Glenn L. Hendricks

A New Minority: Indochinese Refugees in Higher Education. University of Minnesota *OSA Research Bulletin* 18(4). December 15, 1977.

Topics: education, adjustment (general)
Population: Indochinese

Report on the adjustment of Indochinese refugees with emphasis on students attending the University of Minnesota. Analysis is based on experience and a review of student records. The first half of the report emphasizes the importance of brokers and patrons, the expectation of assimilation, and the issue of self-sufficiency versus dependence. The second half focuses on the experiences of university students, why they attend school, financial resources available to them, and their redefinition as an Asian American minority. Authors stress the heterogeneity of the refugee population, and the general success of the university's *ad hoc* approach in dealing with refugee students.

Text: 98 pages

199. Skinner, Kenneth A., and Glenn L. Hendricks
The Shaping of Ethnic Self-identity Among Indochinese Refugees. *Journal of Ethnic Studies* 7(3) 25-41. Fall 1979.

Topics: ethnicity, education
Population: Indochinese with emphasis on the Vietnamese

Analysis of the development of ethnic identity among Indochinese refugees, with emphasis on college students at the University of Minnesota. Major options are self-identification as (a) a refugee, (b) a member of a particular national group (such as Vietnamese or Lao), or (c) an Asian-American. Authors note the different rewards for self-placement in each of these categories. Minnesota college students, for example, have access to considerable financial support as members of the Asian-American minority. Potential problems with other minorities are also discussed.

Text: 17 pages

200. Starr, Paul D.
Vietnamese Fisherfolk on the Gulf Coast: A Case Study of Local Reactions to Refugee Resettlement. Revised version of paper presented at the annual meetings of the Society for Applied Anthropology, Denver, Colorado. March 20, 1980.

Topics: employment, community relations
Population: Vietnamese

Analysis of the continuing conflict between Vietnamese refugees and native-born Americans involved in the fishing industry along the Gulf Coast. Paper is based on observations, participant observation, and formal and informal interviews. Author suggests that much of the hostility is directed at the Vietnamese because of their success, and comes from those who are themselves only marginally successful at fishing. Remedial, vindictive, and legalistic responses by the American communities are described.

Text: 24 pages

201. Starr, Paul D., and Alden E. Roberts
Community Structure and Vietnamese Refugee Adaptation: The Significance of Context. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the American Sociological Association, New York. August 1980.

Topics: mental health, adjustment (general)
Population: Vietnamese

Analysis of the related effects of background and present community context for the adjustment of Vietnamese refugees in the United States. Research included 350 interviews with Vietnamese refugees along the central Gulf Coast and in the greater San Francisco area. Authors review the existing literature on refugees and suggest that a major gap involves the effects of the receiving community. Specifically, a positive refugee adjustment correlates with the following three general community characteristics: (1) low unemployment, (2) low educational levels, and (3) high racial and cultural heterogeneity.

Text: 29 pages

202. Starr, Paul, Alden E. Roberts, Rebecca G. Lenoir and Thai Ngoc Nguyen
Adaptation and Stress among Vietnamese Refugees: Preliminary Results from Two Regions. In *Proceedings of the First Annual Conference on Indochinese Refugees.* Compiled by G. Harry Stopp Jr. and Nguyen Manh Hung. Fairfax, Virginia: George Mason University. October 1979.

Topics: employment, mental health
Population: Vietnamese

Preliminary report on the general adjustment of refugees and their relations with host communities. Research involved interviews with 350 heads of household in the Greater San Francisco Bay area and along the central Gulf Coast. Interviews were conducted in 1978 and included a wide range of variables such as health and mental health status, education, occupation, present and former social status, future expectations, etc. Researchers also found that respondents in the San Francisco and Gulf Coast areas had significant differences in terms of education, occupation and mental health status.

Text: 14 pages plus tables which are mostly regressions on such variables as income, education, ethnic identification, etc.

203. Starr, Paul D., Alden E. Roberts, Rebecca LeNoir, and Thai Ngoc Nguyen
Stressful Life Events and Mental Health Among Vietnamese Refugees: Innoculation and Synchronization? Paper presented at the annual meetings of the Southern Sociological Society, Knoxville, Tennessee. March 29, 1980.

Topic: mental health
Population: Vietnamese

Examination of the relationships between stress, coping, and mental health based on interviews with 350 Vietnamese refugees conducted during 1978. Authors suggest the importance of previous stressful events in "innoculating" refugees against further emotional trauma. They also stress the importance of community characteristics in facilitating refugee adjustment, particularly racial heterogeneity and employment opportunities. Individual refugee characteristics associated with good mental health include: competence in English, relatively low levels of previous education, and a relatively low evaluation of the importance of an ethnic reference group.

Text: 12 pages plus list of questions used to form the mental health and reference group scales.

204. Stein, Barry N.
Occupational Adjustment of Refugees: the Vietnamese in the United States. *International Migration Review* 13(1):25-45. Spring 1979.

Topic: employment
Population: Vietnamese

Description of the occupational adjustment of Vietnamese refugees in the U.S. and comparison with the experiences of other recent refugees such as the Hungarians and Cubans. Analysis of the Vietnamese is based on data from the Opportunity Systems, Incorporated surveys (up to the 5th Wave). Emphasis is on the pattern of downward occupational mobility. Stein suggests that after three or four years the refugee is likely to be near his/her permanent economic status.

Text: 21 pages including summary tables on occupational status, language competence, etc.

205. Stein, Barry N.

The Refugee Experience: An Overview of Refugee Research. Paper presented at a conference on the Refugee Experience sponsored by the Royal Anthropological Institute and the Minority Rights Group. London, England February 1980.

Topics: analysis of refugee research, adjustment
Population: refugees (general)

> Theoretical overview of refugees in general. Author reviews major theories on refugee movement and adjustment, with emphasis on the works of Kunz, Keller and Murphy. The paper describes obstacles encountered by refugees in the acculturation process as well as their general needs and expectations.

Text: 26 pages with footnotes

206. Stein, Barry N.

Refugee Resettlement Programs and Techniques: A Research Report Submitted to the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. East Lansing: Michigan State University. September 1980.

Topic: resettlement
Population: refugees (general)

> Review of refugee resettlement in the U.S. for the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. Report emphasizes the psychological dynamics of refugees, particularly the attributes of aggressiveness, suspiciousness, and demanding behavior. Author reviews the general stages of refugee resettlement and analyzes such issues as the relative potential of front-end loading, the timing of ESL and vocational training, and the dangers of creating welfare dependence. A series of 37 recommendations are presented with emphasis on the need for a centralized and highly coordinated resettlement system.

Text: 117 pages plus notes and an executive summary.

207. Stein, Barry N.

A Bibliography on Refugees. Geneva, Switzerland: *News From the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees* #4. October-November 1980.

Topic: bibliography
Population: refugees (general)

> Research bibliography on refugees within the U.S. and in other countries. References include books, journal articles, congressional and government publications, and documents from private organizations. Entries are organized under the following subject headings: (1) general historical works, (2) theory, definition, and classification, (3) asylum and legal issues, (4) refugee politics and policies, (5) flight and camps, (6) adjustment and assimilation, (7) behavior and mental health. Brief evaluative annotations are included.

Text: 6 pages containing more than 200 entries

208. Suhrke, Astri

Indochina Issues: A New Look at America's Refugee Policy. Washington, D.C.: Center for International Policy. September 1980.

Topic: policy review
Population: Indochinese

Review of the causes and implications of U.S. policy regarding refugees from Indochina. Author discusses the following troublespots in existing policy: (1) the changing nature of refugee flows that is inconsistent with a self-perpetuating set of unchanging programs, (2) continued antagonism toward the Laotian and Vietnamese governments, (3) discrepancies in the response to Khmer refugees, (4) failure to understand the complex reasons for refugee outflow from Laos and Vietnam, and (5) over-allocation of funds away from refugees who, as in Africa, are often needier.

Text: 7 pages

209. Sweeney, C. C.

Vietnamese Assimilation in Denver: The View of a Resettlement Coordinator. In *Processes of Transition: Vietnamese in Colorado*. Edited by Peter W. Van Arsdale and James A. Pisarowicz. Austin, Texas: High Street Press. pp. 85-91. 1980.

Topic: initial resettlement
Population: Vietnamese

Brief review of the efforts of the Denver Catholic Resettlement Committee during 1975. Major initial sources of help were the Cuban community, the Japanese Buddhist Temple, and the numerous people who offered to sponsor refugees. Author notes the problems of depression among the refugees, their misunderstanding of certain aspects of the American work environment, and their surprise that a major resettlement effort would be headed by a woman, especially when affiliated with the Catholic church.

Text: 7 pages

210. Szapocznik, Jose, Mercedes A. Scopetta, and Olga E. King

Theory and Practice in Matching Treatment to the Special Characteristics and Problems of Cuban Immigrants. *Journal of Community Psychology* 6:112-122. April 1978.

Topic: mental health
Population: Cuban

Review and analysis of mental health treatment models used with Cubans in the Miami area. Authors suggest that "mutuality of patient-therapist expectations for treatment can be attained by adapting treatment to the special characteristics and focusing treatment on the unique problems of client populations." In dealing with Cuban clients, this means attention to their preferences for (a) lineality in personal relationships, (b) present-time orientation, (c) activity orientation, and (d) subjugation to nature. Authors recommend and describe the Ecological Structural Family Therapy model that they themselves have utilized.

Text: 11 pages

211. **Szapocznik, Jose, William Kurtines, and Norma Hanna**
Comparison of Cuban and Anglo American Cultural Values in a Clinical Population. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 47(3):623-624. 1979.

Topics: mental health, culture
Population: Cuban

Brief report on the replication of a study of the cultural differences between Cuban immigrants and Anglo-Americans. Standardized questionnaires were administered to 52 subjects all of whom were in treatment for emotional problems. Tests of significance support the following generalizations: (1) Cubans are more lineal and less individualistic, (2) they tend to endorse subjugation to nature rather than mastery over it, (3) they have more of a present time orientation than do Americans in general, and (4) they tend to feel that people are basically good. These results support earlier findings from research with a non-clinical population.

Text: 2 pages

212. **Szapocznik, Jose, Mercedes Arca Scopetta, Maria de los Angeles Aranalde, and William Kurtines**
Cuban Value Structure: Treatment Implications. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 46(5):961-970. 1978.

Topics: mental health, culture
Population: Cuban

Examination of the relationship between cultural variables and psychological treatment models for Cubans in the Miami area. Article is based on extensive clinical experience and on research with over 500 Cuban and native-born American adolescents. By developing four factorially derived subscales, authors demonstrate that Cuban immigrant adolescents tend to prefer hierarchical social relations, subjugation to nature, and actions phrased in the present tense. Anglo-Americans, on the other hand, prefer individuality, mastery over nature, and a future orientation. In discussing treatment models, authors stress that the therapist must accept the importance of his authority and emphasize concrete objectives.

Text: 10 pages

213. **Ta Van Tai**
The Right of Asylum for Indochinese Refugees. Paper presented at the Conference on Indochinese Refugees. Fairfax, Va.: George Mason University. October 24-25, 1979.

Topic: right of asylum
Population: Indochinese

Report on the right of territorial asylum for Indochinese refugees in Southeast Asia. Author reviews the rejection and return of the boat people and the land refugees by the Thai, Malaysian and Indonesian governments during early 1979. Author believes that international declarations on refugees, human rights, and territorial asylum have guaranteed the rights of Indochinese refugees to safe asylum and permanent resettlement.

Text: 29 pages plus appendices on U.N. Declarations of Human Rights and Territorial Asylum.

214. **Taft, Ethel**

The Absorption of Soviet Jewish Immigrants–Their Impact on Jewish Communal Institutions. *Journal of Jewish Communal Service* 54(2):166-171. December 1977.

Topics: social services, community impact
Population: Soviet

Evaluation of the impact of recent Soviet emigres on the Jewish community in general and on Jewish social services in particular. Author suggests that any long-range impact is questionable because of the current institutional rigidity of American society and the lack among the emigres of any strong Jewish involvement. However, there have been some discernible effects including (1) increased cooperation between family and vocational services, (2) expansion in the range of activities provided by Jewish centers, and (3) redefinition of the role of clients in the formulation of social service policy.

Text: 6 pages

215. Taft, Julia Vadala, David S. North and David A. Ford

Refugee Resettlement in the U.S.: Time for a New Focus. Washington, D.C.: New TransCentury Foundation. July 31, 1979.

Topic: resettlement (general)
Populations: Cuban, Hungarian, Indochinese, Kurdish, Soviet

Comprehensive review of refugee resettlement in the U.S. during the past 25 years. Part I is a description of the general context in which policies and programs have been developed. Part II deals with specific programs, particularly those for Cuban, Soviet, and Indochinese refugees. Part III presents a series of 56 recommendations for improving services, institutional relationships, and research.

Text: 176 pages plus appendices which include (a) suggestions for coordinating refugee programs, (b) a paper by David North on the geographical distribution of Indochinese refugees, and (c) a useful bibliography.

216. Taniwaki, Marge Yamada, and others

Denver's Westside Community: The Impact of Indochinese Resettlement on a Predominantly Chicano Neighborhood. In *Proceedings of the First Annual Conference on Indochinese Refugees.* Compiled by G. Harry Stopp, Jr. and Nguyen Manh Hung. Fairfax, Va.: George Mason University. October 1979.

Topic: community impact
Population: Indochinese

Report on the situation of Indochinese refugees in Denver's Westside community, with an emphasis on factors leading to community tensions. The Westside community is located directly southwest of downtown Denver and is composed of old, single family dwellings largely supported by federal low-income housing programs. The majority of the population in this community has been Chicano. The factors leading to conflict are: economic competition, lack of good community relations, and the perception on the part of Chicanos that refugees receive preferential treatment in health care and educational services. The report concludes that the influx of Indochinese refugees "has been seen as an intentional attempt to destroy the unity of the community, and to pit two minorities against each other rather than the system."

Text: 14 pages

217. Teitelbaum, Michael S.

Right Versus Right: Immigration and Refugee Policy in the United States. *Foreign Affairs* 59:21-59. Fall 1980.

Topic: policy
Population: immigrants and refugees (general)

Review of the policy implications and alternatives of immigration to the United States. Author notes the rising level of immigration, the predominance of Spanish speakers, and the laxness of INS enforcement practices. Major recommendation involves the development of a coherent policy that fulfills the following three conditions: (1) adequate expression of traditional American humanitarian values, (2) protection of the civil liberties and human rights of U.S. citizens and legal immigrants, and (3) actual enforceability. Effects of immigration on labor markets, fertility, and political consensus are stressed.

Text: 39 pages

218. Texas Department of Human Resources

Needs Assessment of the Texas Indochinese Refugee Population: Phase I Report. Department of Human Resources. July 1978.

Topic: adjustment (general)
Population: Indochinese

Report on the assessment of needs in major refugee population concentrations in Texas: Dallas/Fort Worth, Beaumont/Port Arthur, Houston, and San Antonio. Report is based on a July 1978 survey of 183 heads of household and 22 leaders of refugee groups. Findings indicate significant differences between cash assistance and non-cash assistance household heads. The welfare recipient group tends to be older and less educated, and to have worked at lower occupational levels in Indochina. Their needs are significantly higher for food and clothing, and significantly lower for medical care and child care. The non-cash assistance households are likely to have two members employed Most of the refugees express a need for English classes and for family reunification. The report concludes that refugees with better English competence, higher occupational skills and level of educational attainment are likely to find employment more readily.

Text: 13 pages with numerous tables on refugee needs and background.

219. Texas Department of Human Resources

Needs Assessment of the Texas Indochinese Refugee Population: Phase II Report. Department of Human Resources. February 1979.

Topic: social services (general)
Population: Indochinese

Analysis of the availability of the various services required by refugees to meet their present needs and to prepare them for entry into productive employment. Survey questionnaires were mailed to sampled agencies in those cities in Texas with highest concentrations of Indochinese refugees: Beaumont, Port Arthur, Houston, Dallas and San Antonio. Findings indicate noticeable lacks of services such as advocacy, child care, legal aid, and homemaking training. It was almost impossible to determine the progress toward self-sufficiency made by refugees due to the lack of information from agencies. Major recommendations include: (1) repeated surveys of key refugee agencies with close follow-up on all referrals, (2) periodic sampling of identified social service agencies to determine changes in service utilization by refugees.

Text: 16 pages plus survey questionnaire.

220. Thomas, John F.
Cuban Refugee Program. *Welfare in Review* 1(3):1-20. September 1963.

Topic: program review
Population: Cuban

Review of the Cuban Refugee Program through 1963 by its director. Author describes the shifting composition of the Cuban influx and the development of the refugee program from its origins with the founding of the Cuban Refugee Center in Miami and the 9-point directive of the Kennedy administration. Also covered are (1) the definition of refugees and their legal status, (2) current welfare, health, and educational services, (3) the current status of resettlement away from Miami, and (4) future directions.

Text: 20 pages including tables on registrations (by month and cumulative) and the number of refugees resettled in other states.

221. Thomas, John F.
U.S.A. as a Country of First Asylum. *International Migration* 3(1):5-15. 1965.

Topic: Cuban resettlement program
Population: Cuban

Review of the resettlement of Cuban refugees in the U.S. up to the early 1960's. Author describes the development of the Cuban Refugee Program starting with the nine-point declaration of President Kennedy in February 1961. Author also reviews the Cuban unaccompanied minors program which by June 1964 had spent almost 140 million dollars in caring for 8000 minors. An additional 5000 minors were cared for by friends and private agencies. The evaluation of the program is generally favorable.

Text: 9 pages including tables on the financing of the social service and health programs.

222. Thomas, Patrick
An Assessment of Follow-up Interviews as a Means of Program Evaluation: For the Indochinese Cooperative Education Program of Arlington, Virginia. Washington, D.C.: American University. 1980.

Topics: ESL, vocational training
Population: Indochinese

Preliminary assessment of methods for assessing the effectiveness of ESL and vocational training programs for Indochinese refugees in the Washington, D.C. area. Author notes the difficulty of obtaining adequate response rates due to high residential mobility and other factors. Major recommendations include (1) establishing continuity in data collection, (2) utilizing existing DOL studies as models, (3) understanding the natural process of adjustment, and (4) seeking low-cost evaluation methodologies.

Text: 15 pages plus interview protocol and sample contact letters.

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223. Thomas, Patrick
French and United States Policy and Indochinese Refugees. Paper presented at the annual meetings of the American Anthropological Association, Washington, D.C. December 1980.

Topics: secondary migration, culture and society
Population: Indochinese

Comparison of French and U.S. policy toward Indochinese refugees with emphasis on the issue of secondary migration. Author notes the similarities in basic governmental goals, but also the differences in the implementation of specific policies. The French, for example, are both more directive about the need for assimilation and more tolerant of social diversity. In both countries, however, secondary migration is very extensive. Author suggests that secondary migration is the process by which employment, appropriate housing, and relevant kin are brought into balance.

Text: 11 pages

224. Tillema, Richard G.
Starting Over in a New Land: Resettling a Refugee Family. *Public Welfare* 39(1):34-41. Winter 1981.

Topic: sponsorship
Population: Hmong

Informal review of one congregation's experience in sponsoring a five-member Hmong family who had already spent five years in a refugee camp in Southeast Asia. Author describes initial health problems, cultural conflicts over medical practices, problems in dealing with social service agencies, congregational resources, and educational issues. Major recommendations involve the utility of explicit service plans and the need to coordinate a wide variety of public and private resources.

Text: 7 pages

225. Tran Minh Tung
The Vietnamese Refugees and their Mental Health Problems: A Vantage View. Paper presented at a meeting of the District of Columbia Chapter of the Washington Psychiatric Society, Washington, D.C. October 1, 1975.

Topic: mental health
Population: Vietnamese

Review of the author's experience at Camp Pendleton during early 1975, and his views and recommendations on the major mental health needs of Vietnamese refugees. Major initial problems faced by the refugees are grief, guilt, depression, and insecurity. These problems, he suggests, have the potential for developing into attitudes of deep suspicion and hostility. The most important aides in forstalling such problems are the traditional Vietnamese family and community.

Text: 14 pages

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226. Tran Minh Tung
Health and Disease: The Indochinese Perspective. Paper presented at the HEW Mental Health Projects Grantee Conferences, Atlanta, Chicago, San Francisco, and Seattle. November-December 1978.

Topics: health, mental health
Population: Indochinese

Overview of traditional Indochinese perceptions of illness, and implications for aiding refugees with their health and mental health problems. Author stresses the continuing importance of traditional belief systems including those involving a balancing of hot and cold, countering the effects of "wind," and explaining severe mental health problems in terms of the spirit world. Many of these beliefs are at odds with American practices and therefore further attempts to bridge these cultural differences are needed.

Text: 18 pages

227. Tran Minh Tung
The Indochinese Refugees as Patients. *Journal of Refugee Resettlement* 1(1):53-60. November 1980.

Topic: health
Population: Indochinese

Report on the experience of the Indochinese refugees as patients in their homeland and in the U.S. Report notes three Indochinese systems for explaining diseases: (1) physical agents, (2) manifestations of super-natural powers, and (3) disequilibrium of natural elements (such as an excess of "cold" or "hot" elements). Suggestions to American medical practitioners include: acknowledgement of the problem, use of bilingual/bicultural aides, more orientation pamphlets and translations of medical questionnaires, and direct communication with patients about their health problem.

Text: 8 pages

228. Tran Tuong Nhu
Vietnam Refugees: The Trauma of Exile. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. *Civil Rights Digest* 9(1):59-62. Fall 1976.

Topic: initial adjustment
Population: Vietnamese

General review of the situation of Vietnamese refugees following their first year in the United States. Author argues that the trauma of relocation has been exacerbated by resettlement policies. In particular, the refugees have been the victims of the following three processes: (1) an "enforced diaspora" that has robbed them of needed ethnic unity (2) an emphasis by U.S. authorities on not maintaining contact with relatives in Vietnam, and (3) a sponsorship system that has often been culturally insensitive. Nevertheless, most refugees are adjusting well and "will turn this temporary misfortune into opportunity."

Text: 4 pages

229. Urban Associates, Inc.
A Study of Selected Socio-economic Characteristics of Ethnic Minorities Based on the 1970 Census, Volume I: Americans of Spanish Origin. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation. July 1974.

Topic: adjustment (general)
Population: Cuban (and other Spanish origin groups)

Report on the basic demographic characteristics of Americans of Spanish origin, with emphasis on Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Cuban Americans. The following topics are covered: population distribution, nativity, geographical mobility, sex and age distribution, family characteristics, educational levels, employment, and income. For the Cuban Americans, the data indicate high median age, continued family stability, very high rates of labor force participation for both men and women, and a relatively high level of household income.

Text: 118 pages plus executive summary (section on Cuban Americans is 15 pages).

230. Urban League of Greater New Orleans
Indochina Refugee Issue: Urban League Position Paper. New Orleans, La.: Urban League of Greater New Orleans. May 25, 1978.

Topic: resettlement (general)
Population: Vietnamese

Position paper of the New Orleans Urban League Executive Board analyzing the Indochinese refugee resettlement program. Paper suggests that Associated Catholic Charities has encouraged refugees to "form homogeneous neighborhoods and to turn inward apart from the larger communities", and has brought in more refugees than the New Orleans area can absorb. Concern is also expressed that housing complexes were "quietly turned over for the accommodation of refugee needs". Major recommendation is that a city-wide committee be established "to oversee an impact study and monitor the refugee program".

Text: 9 pages

231. Underhill, E.
The Situation of Migrant and Refugee Children in relation to the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child. *International Migration* 17(1):122-138. 1979.

Topic: rights of children
Population: immigrants and refugees

Review of the rights of children and children of refugees. Author reviews the history of the "United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child" commonly known as the "Declaration of Geneva" and the measures taken by the U.N. Human Rights Commission to improve the dignity of migrants and their families. Refugee children are among the most disadvantaged in the world. Author emphasizes the need to promote and ensure the application of the principles expressed in the Declaration.

Text: 12 pages plus 3 appendices on declarations of the rights of the child.

232. United States Committee for Refugees, Inc.
1980 World Refugee Survey. New York, N.Y.: United States Committee for Refugees, Inc. 1980.

Topic: global situation
Population: refugees (general)

Report on the global refugee situation and the role of international relief and private voluntary agencies. Report focuses on (1) the refugee situation in Africa, Southeast Asia, Latin America and the Middle East, (2) the role of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration (ICEM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and (3) major U.S. voluntary agencies such as United States Catholic Conference (USCC), the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services (LIRS) and the American Council for Nationalities Service (ACNS).

Text: 56 pages plus directory of relief and refugee organizations, and a selected bibliography on refugees.

233. Urquhart, Ray
Local Government Approaches to the Servicing of Indochinese Refugees in Selected New England Communities–A Summary Report. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Region I. May 16, 1980.

Topic: social services (general)
Population: Indochinese

Report on a survey of seventeen New England municipalities with emphasis on how local officials view resettlement, the manner in which service needs are being met, and the extent of coordination between government officials and voluntary relief agencies. Wide-ranging findings include the following: (1) a general lack of information on the part of local officials, (2) lack of interpreter services, (3) lack of ESL for adults despite widespread demand, (4) lack of utilization of CETA programs, and (5) significant problems in obtaining housing.

Text: 18 pages including executive summary and tables on the geographical distribution of refugees in New England and the number of students eligible for special educational programs broken down by ethnic group.

234. U.S. Agency for International Development
Operation Babylift: Report. (Emergency Movement of Vietnamese and Cambodian Orphans for Intercountry Adoption). Washington, D.C.: Agency for International Development. April-June 1975.

Topic: children
Population: Indochinese

Report on "Operation Babylift", a project initiated on April 2, 1975 to transport approximately 2,000 Vietnamese orphans to the U.S. Report, prepared for the files of the Agency for International Development (AID) and for other reference purposes, covers the following topics: (1) background of the operation, (2) the actual airlift flights, (3) processing activities, (4) special problems regarding adoption lawsuits, Cambodian orphans, and the crash of one of the planes, and (5) public reactions to the airlift.

Text: 60 pages including appendices

235. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
Success of Asian Americans: Fact or Fiction? Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. September 1980.

Topic: civil rights, adjustment (general)
Population: Asian-Americans

Report examining the stereotype of Asian American success in educational, occupational, and economic status. A review of existing studies indicates that (1) there is great variation within Asian communities, (2) the emphasis on the success of some Asian Americans overlooks the continuing difficulties of others, and (3) even successful Asian Americans are worse off than similar majority Americans. Report suggests that this false stereotype of success has been partially responsible for the lack of attention paid to Asian Americans in the formulation of government policy.

Text: 28 pages

236. U.S. Commission on Civil Rights
The Tarnished Golden Door: Civil Rights Issues in Immigration. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office. September 1980.

Topic: civil rights
Population: immigrants (general)

Report examining the current immigration system and the civil rights problems encountered in that system by American residents, particularly those who are identifiable as racial or cultural minorities. The report deals with (1) historical discrimination in the immigration system, (2) current discrimination in the system, (3) functions of INS and the Department of State, (4) employer sanctions legislation, (5) the expulsion process, and (6) investigation of misconduct complaints. Each chapter concludes with a summary of findings paired with specific recommendations.

Text: 158 pages

237. U.S. Congress. House of Representatives. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law.
Refugee Act of 1979: Hearings before the Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law. 96th Congress, 1st Session. Washington, D.C. May 1979.

Topic: congressional hearings
Population: refugees (general)

Report of a series of hearings on the comprehensive Refugee Act of 1979, (H.R. 2816) held by the House Committee on the Judiciary. Witnesses include Attorney General Griffin Bell, HEW Secretary Joseph Califano, HEW Deputy Undersecretary Peter Bell, U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs Dick Clark, and representatives of numerous public and private agencies. Additional materials include: (1) the House version of the Refugee Act, (2) the U.N. Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, (3) numerous statements of American labor organizations, and other public and private organizations, (4) information regarding refugee resettlement in Australia, Canada, France, and Israel.

Text: 460 pages including appendices

238. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary. Subcommittee to Investigate Problems Connected with Refugees and Escapees.
Resettlement of Cuban Refugees. 88th Congress, 2nd Session. Washington, D.C. December 6, 1963.

Topic: program review
Population: Cuban

Collection of statements addressing the goals and outcome of programs designed to aid Cuban exiles, with emphasis on the resettlement of Cubans away from Miami. Included are statements by Philip Hart (subcommittee chairman), John F. Thomas (Cuban Refugee Program), John F. McCarthy (Catholic Relief Services), John W. Schauer (Church World Service), James P. Rice (United Hias Service), and Charles Sternberg (International Rescue Committee).

Text: 40 pages including tables on number and destination of Cubans resettled away from Miami through November, 1963.

239. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary.
Review of the U.S. Refugee Resettlement Programs and Policies: A Report prepared at the request of Senator Edward M. Kennedy by the Congressional Research Service. 96th Congress, 1st Session. Washington, D.C. July 1979.

Topic: policy and program review
Population: refugees (general)

Report on current U.S. practices regarding the admission of refugees, and the provision of assistance to refugees in the United States. Report, prepared by the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, covers existing U.S. refugee admission procedures, assistance to refugees resettled in the U.S., and a brief history of the development of U.S. refugee programs since World War II. Appendices contain information on U.S. refugee program expenditures, number of refugees resettled worldwide since 1975, and an analysis of the occupational adjustment of Vietnamese refugees in the U.S.

Text: 183 pages

240. U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on the Judiciary.
The Refugee Act of 1979, S.643: Hearing before the Committee on the Judiciary. 96th Congress, 1st Session. Washington, D.C. March 14, 1979.

Topic: congressional hearing
Population: refugees (general)

Report of a hearing relating to the proposed Refugee Act of 1979 (S.643) held by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Testimony is given by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs Dick Clark, and representatives of national Voluntary agencies, and State and local government agencies. Major issues discussed include: (1) the need for a new refugee law, (2) the role of the U.S. and other countries in refugee resettlement, (3) refugee program costs, (4) the consultation process, and (5) comments on the Senate version of the Refugee Act. Appendices include a copy of the bill, an assessment by the Department of State of world refugee situation in 1979, reports from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and additional statements of agencies involved in refugee resettlement.

Text: 396 pages including appendices

241. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. HEW Refugee Task Force. *Report to the Congress.* Washington, D.C. March 15, 1976.

Topics: resettlement (general), program review
Population: Indochinese

Report to the U.S. Congress on the Indochina Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) of the HEW Task Force for Indochina Refugees covering the period from January 1, 1976 to March 15, 1976. The report notes the strong refugee work ethic and the high rates of labor force participation. Topics covered in the report include: (1) responsibilities of the Task Force Washington Office, its regional branches, (2) programs and services of other federal agencies, (3) federal resettlement expenditures, (4) refugee demographic characteristics, and (5) a chronology of events. (This is the fourth in a series of reports to Congress on Indochinese refugee resettlement. Previous reports were furnished by the Interagency Task Force on Indochina Refugees (IATF).)

Text: 129 pages

242. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. HEW Refugee Task Force. *Report to the Congress.* Washington, D.C. June 15, 1976.

Topics: resettlement (general), program review
Population: Indochinese

Report to the U.S. Congress on the Indochina Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) of the HEW Refugee Task Force covering the period from March 16, 1976 to June 15, 1976. Report notes the Strategies and Objectives Plan which stresses a coordinated plan focusing on job development, English language training, and vocational education. Report covers the following topics: (1) activities of the Task Force Washington Office and its regional offices, (2) medical and financial assistance expenditures, (3) programs of the Office of Education's Refugee Task Force, (4) activities of the national voluntary agencies, and (5) other federal programs. Demographic data on refugees are also included. (This is the fifth in a series of reports to Congress on Indochinese refugee resettlement.)

Text: 137 pages

243. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. HEW Refugee Task Force. *Report to the Congress.* Washington, D.C. September 20, 1976.

Topics: resettlement (general), program review
Population: Indochinese

Report to the U.S. Congress on the Indochina Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) of the HEW Refugee Task Force, covering the period from June 16, 1976 to September 20, 1976. Report covers (1) status of the refugees, (2) activities of the Task Force and its regional offices, (3) reports from other federal agencies and the national voluntary agencies, (4) federal refugee program expenditures, and (5) unaccompanied children (including a discussion of "Operation Babylift"). Numerous tables on refugee population distribution, and demographic background are also included. (This is the sixth in a series of reports to Congress on Indochinese refugee resettlement.)

Text: 138 pages

244. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. HEW Refugee Task Force.
Report to the Congress. Washington, D.C. December 20, 1976.

Topics: resettlement (general), program review
Population: Indochinese

Report to the U.S. Congress on the Indochina Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) of the HEW Refugee Task Force, covering the period from September 21, 1976 to December 20, 1976. Report covers (1) activities of the Task Force Washington Office and its regional branches, (2) program services of other federal agencies, especially the Office of Education, and (3) federal expenditures for refugee resettlement. Also included in the report are a list of ESL and employment grantees, data on refugee demographic background, and an analysis of the cash assistance caseload. (This is the seventh in a series of reports to Congress on Indochinese refugee resettlement.)

Text: 112 pages

245. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. HEW Refugee Task Force.
Report to the Congress. Washington, D.C. March 21, 1977.

Topics: resettlement (general), program review
Population: Indochinese

Report to the U.S. Congress on the Indochina Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) of the HEW Refugee Task Force, covering the period from December 21, 1976 to March 21, 1977. Major sections of the report include: (1) refugee demographic characteristics, (2) processing activities of different federal agencies, (3) resettlement activities of voluntary agencies, and state and local governments, (4) resettlement expenditures, and (5) a chronology of events. (This is the eighth in a series of reports to Congress on Indochinese refugee resettlement.)

Text: 108 pages.

246. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. HEW Refugee Task Force.
Report to the Congress. Washington, D.C. June 20, 1977.

Topics: resettlement (general), program review
Population: Indochinese

Report to the U.S. Congress on the Indochina Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) of the HEW Refugee Task Force, covering the period from March 22 to June 20, 1977. Beginning in March, the Task Force became a part of the Social Security Administration. Report covers: (1) status of refugees, (2) activities of the Task Force and its regional offices, (3) program services of other federal agencies, (4) reports from national voluntary agencies, and (5) resettlement expenditures. Numerous tables on refugee demographic background and refugee population distribution are also included. (This is the ninth in a series of report to Congress on Indochinese refugee resettlement.)

Text: 110 pages

247. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. HEW Refugee Task Force.
Report to the Congress. Washington, D.C. September 21, 1977.

Topics: resettlement (general), program review
Population: Indochinese

Report to the U.S. Congress on the Indochina Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) of the HEW Refugee Task Force, covering the period from June 21 to September 21, 1977. From this point, the refugee program is administered by the Special Programs Staff in the Office of Family Assistance, Social Security Administration. Report covers: (1) refugee demographic characteristics, (2) resettlement activities of different agencies, (3) programs and services of national voluntary agencies, and (4) resettlement expenditures. Also included are a chronology of events and numerous tables on refugee population distribution. (This is the tenth in a series of reports on Indochinese refugee resettlement.)

Text: 105 pages

248. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. HEW Refugee Task Force.
Report to the Congress. Washington, D.C. December 31, 1977.

Topics: resettlement (general), program review
Population: Indochinese

Report to the U.S. Congress on the Indochina Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) of the HEW Refugee Task Force, covering the period from September 22 to December 31, 1977. Major issues discussed in the report include: (1) refugee resettlement activities of the Task Force Washington Office and its regional branches, (2) programs of federal, state, and local agencies, (3) resettlement activities of national voluntary agencies, and (4) resettlement expenditures. Also included in the report are several tables on refugee labor force participation, educational levels, household income, and proficiency in English. (This is the eleventh in a series of reports to Congress on Indochinese refugee resettlement, and the last submitted on a quarterly basis. Succeeding reports are annual.)

Text: 120 pages

249. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social Security Administration. Office of Family Assistance.
Report to the Congress: Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program. Washington, D.C. December 31, 1978.

Topics: resettlement (general), program review
Population: Indochinese

Report to the U.S. Congress on the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) of the Special Programs Staff, Office of Family Assistance, Social Security Administration, covering the period from October 1, 1977 to September 30, 1978 (FY 1978). Report includes a chronology of events and covers (1) resettlement activities of the Central Office of the refugee program and its regional branches, (2) activities of other federal and voluntary agencies, and (3) refugee resettlement expenditures. Also included are numerous tables on refugee population distribution, cash assistance caseload, employment, education, and language proficiency. (This is the twelfth in a series of reports to Congress on Indochinese refugee resettlement, and the first submitted on an annual basis. Previous reports were quarterly.)

Text: 163 pages

250. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social Security Administration. Office of Refugee Affairs. *Report to the Congress: Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program*. Washington, D.C. December 31, 1979.

Topics: resettlement (general), program review
Population: Indochinese

Report to the U.S. Congress on the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) of the new Office of Refugee Affairs, covering the period from October 1, 1978 to September 30, 1979 (FY 1979). Topics discussed in the report include: (1) major decisions on refugee resettlement by the Executive Branch, (2) Congressional appropriations, (3) refugee demographic characteristics including employment and income levels, (4) cash assistance to refugees, and (5) special projects and social services. Appendices cover the resettlement activities of federal agencies and the national voluntary agencies. (This is the thirteenth in a series of reports to Congress on Indochinese refugee resettlement.)

Text: 64 pages

251. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Office of Refugee Resettlement. *Report to the Congress: Refugee Resettlement Program*. Washington, D.C. January 31, 1981.

Topics: resettlement (general), program review
Population: refugees (general)

Report to the U.S. Congress on the Refugee Resettlement Program of the new Office of Refugee Resettlement, covering the period from October 1, 1979 to September 30, 1980. As a result of the enactment of the Refugee Act of 1980, this is the first report that comprehensively covers refugees regardless of country of origin. Topics covered include: (1) legislative initiatives, (2) executive branch initiatives, (3) appropriations, (4) admissions, (5) refugee demographic characteristics, and (6) assistance and social services. Appendices cover the activities of other federal and voluntary agencies. (This is the fourteenth in a series of reports to Congress on refugee resettlement.)

Text:

252. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Office of the Inspector General. *Report to the Secretary: Indochinese Refugee Assessment.* Washington, D.C. January 1980.

Topic: program assessment
Population: Indochinese

Assessment of the socio-economic status of Indochinese refugees in the U.S., and the effectiveness of programs designed to serve them. Findings are based on discussions with 500 refugees, 335 service providers and agencies, and 80 Americans selected at random. Fieldwork was conducted in August 1979 and was limited to the following heavily impacted states: New York, Pennsylvania, Florida, Louisiana, Illinois, Iowa, Texas, California, and Oregon. Results indicate that: (1) most refugees are in marginal circumstances, (2) inadequate services are provided on arrival, (3) many needs continue to be unmet either by the public or private sector, (4) the current assistance system has serious weaknesses, and (5) problems are likely to become worse.

Text: 17 pages

253. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Public Health Service. Center for Disease Control. Health Status of Indochinese Refugees. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 28(33):385-390, 395-398. August 24, 1979.

Topic: health
Population: Indochinese

General review of the health status of Indochinese refugees with emphasis on recommendations for health practitioners dealing with the refugees. Data comes largely from Public Health Service team visits to refugee camps in Southeast Asia and to heavily impacted communities in the U.S. Major findings are that: (1) most refugees are free of serious contagious diseases, (2) when present, illness is more a personal than a public health problem, and (3) the major refugee health problems are tuberculosis and parasites. Specific diagnosis and treatment techniques are presented.

Text: 10 pages

254. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Public Health Service. Center for Disease Control. Health Screening of Resettled Indochinese Refugees–Washington, D.C., Utah. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 29(1):4, 9-11. January 11, 1980.

Topics: health, children
Population: Indochinese

Report on findings from two separate medical screenings of recently arrived Indochinese refugees. One involved 45 children in Washington, D.C.; the other included 356 refugees of all ages in Salt Lake City, Utah. Both took place in 1979. Significant problems included anemia, dental caries, positive tuberculin skin tests, and intestinal parasites. In the Washington, D.C. sample, 78 percent of those tested had at least one intestinal parasite; 55 percent had multiple parasitic infections.

Text: 4 pages including tables on clinical findings broken down by age groups.

255. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service. Center for Disease Control. Tuberculosis among Indochinese Refugees–United States, 1979. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 29(32):383-384, 389-390. August 15, 1980.

Topic: health
Population: Indochinese

Report on the prevalence of tuberculosis among Indochinese refugees entering the United States in 1979. Data came from a survey conducted by the Center for Disease Control. The rate of tuberculosis for the refugees was 926 per 100,000. The rates varied by age, sex, and ethnic group. Cambodians had a rate of 1531 per 100,000. Vietnamese had a rate of 1068 per 100,000, and Laotians had a rate of 412 per 100,000. Compared to the general U.S. population, refugees were about 40 times as likely to have tuberculosis. For specific age groups the relative risk rose to a factor of over 100. A discussion of the effects of screening in overseas refugees camps is included.

Text: 4 pages including tables on prevalence of tuberculosis by age and sex, and comparisons with the general U.S. population.

256. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service. Center for Disease Control.
Malaria–United States, 1980. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 29(34):413-415. August 29, 1980.

Topic: health
Population: Indochinese

Report on the prevalence of malaria in the United States, with particular attention to Indochinese refugees. During the first six months of 1980, 566 cases of malaria were identified within the United States. Of these, over 60 percent involved refugees from Southeast Asia. Data from a study of arriving refugees in San Francisco indicate that the prevalence of malaria parasites in the blood was as follows: Cambodians–3.7 percent; Laotians–1.6 percent; Vietnamese (through Malaysia)–.4 percent; Vietnamese (through Indonesia)–1.9 percent. The potential for future relapses, and the implications for public health, are also discussed.

Text: 3 pages including tables on reported cases of malaria by country of origin, and rates of parasitemia and anti-body positivity among incoming refugees.

257. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service. Center for Disease Control.
Nutritional Status of Southeast Asian Refugee Children. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 29(39):477-479. October 3, 1980.

Topics: health, children
Population: Indochinese

Review of the nutritional status of Indochinese refugee children who arrived in the U.S. after 1978. The data came from the charts of 850 refugee children seen in four clinics in Washington and California. Compared to a control group, the refugee children had significantly more nutrition-related health problems. Anemia was relatively common (39 percent of the children had low hemoglobin). Substantially more of the refugee children had stunted growth (38 percent compared to 9 percent for the control group). The editors note the need for follow-up on nutrition-related problems, especially during the first six weeks that refugees are in the U.S.

Text: 3 pages including tables on nutrition indices by sex and age.

258. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service. Center for Disease Control.
Follow-up on Tuberculosis Among Indochinese Refugees. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 29(47):573. November 28, 1980.

Topic: health
Population: Indochinese

Follow-up report on the prevalence and treatment of tuberculosis among Southeast Asian refugees to the U.S. While 920 refugees were added to tuberculosis case registers in 1979, an additional 1272 were added during the first six months of 1980. Indochinese refugees accounted for about 4.5 percent of the total of new cases. About 2500 refugees are on tuberculosis case registers; an estimated 26,000 are receiving preventive therapy from tuberculosis control programs throughout the country.

Text: 1 page

259. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social and Rehabilitation Service. Cuban Refugee Program.
Training for Independence. Washington, D.C. 1964.

Topic: vocational training, women
Population: Cuban

Report on the 'Training for Independence Project' of the Cuban Refugee Program. The Project which began in June 1964 to assist Cuban refugee women, includes two steps: (1) intensive training in English in preparation for learning and utilizing vocational skill, and (2) enrollment in actual vocational courses. Vocational training includes: hand sewing, sewing machine work, office machine operation, silk screening, domestic service in hotels, and clerical work. Major problems encountered by project staff are: the mothers' lack of motivation stemming from fear of failure or any change in status quo, child care problems, and health problems.

Text: 19 pages

260. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social and Rehabilitation Service. Children's Bureau.
Cuba's Children in Exile. Washington, D.C. 1967.

Topic: unaccompanied minors
Population: Cuban

Report on the Cuban unaccompanied minors focusing on the plight of the Cuban children, federal programs to serve them, and the role of the organizations involved in the unaccompanied minors program, namely the Florida State Department of Public Welfare, the Catholic Welfare Bureau, Inc., the Children's Service Bureau of Dade County, Inc., and the Jewish Family and Children's Service, Inc. As of April 30, 1967, federal funds had provided foster care for 8,331 unaccompanied Cuban refugee children.

Text: 10 pages plus appendix on the Cuban Refugee Program

261. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Social and Rehabilitation Service. Cuban Refugee Program.
Professional Manpower. Washington, D.C. 1968.

Topic: training
Population: Cuban

Report of the Teacher Training Projects of the Cuban Refugee Program. Report illustrates how new sources of manpower can be tapped if resourceful methods are used in recruiting people with good potential. Topics covered in the report include: financial assistance to students, selection of students, training courses, teaching methods, and placement and career planning. Major colleges involved in these projects are: University of Miami, State University of Iowa, Indiana State University, Kansas State Teachers College.

Text: 14 pages

262. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Welfare Administration. Children's Bureau.
History of the Federal Unaccompanied Cuban Refugee Children's Program. (2 volumes). Washington, D.C. 1966.

Topic: unaccompanied minors
Population: Cuban

Comprehensive review of the Cuban unaccompanied minors program from its inception in 1960 until 1966. Stated purpose of the report is to provide an historical record of the program should the Children's Bureau be called upon to conduct similar programs in the future. Major sections of the report include (1) general program and policy background, (2) delineation of the federal responsibility for the program, (3) involvement of the Florida State Department of Public Welfare, (4) role of the voluntary agencies, (5) effects of the airlift, and (6) an analysis of problems in the administration of the program.

Text: 103 pages plus a companion volume of appendices which include memoranda, contracts, reports, and articles.

263. U.S. Department of State. Office of the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs.
1979 World Refugee Assessment. Washington, D.C. March 14, 1979.

Topic: global situation
Population: refugees (general)

Report on the current refugee situation and policies, and estimates of future trends of the refugee flow. The assessment is based upon information obtained from U.S. executive branch agencies, international refugee relief organizations, U.N. organizations, and U.S. diplomatic missions. Principal findings are that refugees have imposed serious economic strains on countries of first asylum, violent strife continues to increase the number of refugees world wide, and communist countries contribute virtually nothing to refugee resettlement despite being major sources of refugees.

Text: 56 pages

264. U.S. Department of State. Office of the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs.
U.S. Costs Attributable to International and Domestic Refugee Assistance borne by the Federal, State and Local Governments: Report to the Congress. Washington, D.C. February 1980.

Topic: program costs
Population: refugees (general)

Report on costs of U.S. refugee assistance, both in the U.S. and abroad. The report consists of four sections: (a) description of U.S. assistance to refugees abroad, including contribution to international organizations, (b) outline of costs of resettling refugees in the U.S. including overseas processing, grants to voluntary agencies, and transportation, (c) description of costs to the Federal government of funding state and local programs and special projects, (d) review of the financial impact of refugee admissions on state and local governments. The calculations of costs throughout the report are based on refugee admissions since 1975. The total cost to the U.S. government is estimated to be $1.7 billion for F.Y. 1980 and $2.112 billion for 1981.

Text: 18 pages

265. U.S. Department of State. Office of the United States Coordinator for Refugee Affairs.
Overview of World Refugee Situation. Washington, D.C. August 1980.

Topic: global review
Population: refugees (general)

Overview of the numbers, nature, and status of refugees throughout the world. Report includes a description of "the nature of the refugee situation, an analysis of conditions within the countries from which they come, and a description of the extent to which other countries will admit and assist in the resettlement of refugees. Main causes of refugee flows are identified and estimates of future trends are indicated. The scale and distribution of international resources now being devoted to the refugee relief effort are included."

Text: 63 pages

266. U.S. Department of State. Office of the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs.
Proposed Refugee Admissions and Allocations for Fiscal Year 1981: Report to the Congress. Washington, D.C. September 1980.

Topic: admissions
Population: refugees (general)

Report submitted to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees on refugee admissions and allocations for F.Y. 1981, prepared in cooperation with the Departments of Justice, Health and Human Services, Labor, Education and the Office of Management and Budget. Report focuses on six areas of concern: (1) nature of the refugee situation, (2) number and allocations of the refugees to be admitted, (3) proposed plan for resettlement and estimated costs, (4) socio-economic and demographic impact of refugee admissions on the U.S., (5) resettlement programs of other countries, and (6) impact of refugee admissions on U.S. foreign policy interests. Report emphasizes refugees from Indochina, the Soviet Union and Latin America.

Text: 43 pages plus tables on distribution of Indochinese in the U.S. and in other countries.

267. U.S. General Accounting Office
Analysis of Federal Expenditures to Aid Cuban Refugees: Report to the Subcommittee to Investigate Problems Connected with Refugees and Escapees, Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate. By the Comptroller General of the United States. Washington, D.C. November 3, 1971.

Topic: program costs
Population: Cuban

Analysis of Federal expenditures to aid Cuban refugees. Total costs for the refugee program for fiscal years 1971 and 1972 have amounted to about $730 million. Ninety percent of the total cost of the program has been spent on the following three programs: (1) Dade County Cuban refugee education program, (2) public assistance to needy refugees, and (3) charter flights transporting refugees to the U.S.

Text: 45 pages plus an appendix on the organization of the Cuban program.

268. U.S. General Accounting Office
U.S. Provides Safe Haven for Indochinese Refugees: Report to the Congress. By the Comptroller General of the United States. Washington, D.C. June 16, 1975.

Topic: resettlement
Population: Indochinese

Review of the early stages of the U.S. resettlement program for Indochinese refugees. Report involved the collaboration of officials of the Interagency Task Force, reception center personnel, and representatives of the voluntary agencies. Report notes the intense interest in the Congress and public sparked by the refugee influx. Problems mentioned include: bad weather, slow resettlement processing, lack of appropriate housing, and the reluctance of refugees to settle in remote areas.

Text: 60 pages

269. U.S. General Accounting Office
Evacuation and Temporary Care Afforded Indochinese Refugees–Operation New Life: Report to the Congress. By the Comptroller General of the United States. Washington, D.C. June 1, 1976.

Topic: resettlement
Population: Indochinese

Report on the movement of Indochinese refugees out of the U.S. refugee camps in late 1975. The resettlement process involved 18 Federal departments and agencies, 14 voluntary agencies, 10 state and local organizations as well as the Interagency Task Force. Report notes the following problems: lack of overall coordination especially in the early stages of the program, weak control of supplies and equipment, and the absence of adequate review procedures for reimbursement claims.

Text: 43 pages

270. U.S. General Accounting Office
Domestic Resettlement of Indochinese Refugees–Struggle for Self-Reliance: Report to the Congress. By the Comptroller General of the United States. Washington, D.C. May 10, 1977.

Topic: resettlement
Population: Indochinese

Report on the resettlement of Indochinese refugees in the U.S., with emphasis on the role of voluntary agencies, and federal, state and local governments. Report also deals with the economic adjustment of the refugees. Research included interviews with refugees in New York, Florida, California, and Pennsylvania conducted during October and November 1975. Report notes the obstacles faced by the refugees, and their increasing reliance on public assistance. Major recommendation is that refugees should be allowed to have their status changed from parolee to permanent resident.

Text: 39 pages plus tables on distribution of Indochinese refugees in the U.S.

271. U.S. General Accounting Office

The Indochinese Exodus: A Humanitarian Dilemma: Report to the Congress. By the Comptroller General of the United States. Washington, D.C. April 24, 1979.

Topic: resettlement
Population: Indochinese

Report on the impact of Indochinese refugees on countries of first asylum in Southeast Asia, and on the process of refugee resettlement in the U.S. Report concludes that the flow of refugees from Indochina has dramatically strained the capacity of Southeast Asian governments to handle them even on a temporary basis. In terms of domestic resettlement in the U.S., report notes the uncertainties resulting from the legal status of refugees, the inadequacy of social services and job training programs, medical problems, and the reduction of the per capita State Department grant.

Text: 106 pages with maps and pictures of refugee camps in Southeast Asia

272. U.S. General Accounting Office

U.S. Assistance Provided for Resettling Soviet Refugees: Report to the Congress. By the Comptroller General of the United States. Washington, D.C. June 20, 1977.

Topic: resettlement programs
Population: Soviet

Report to the Congress on U.S. assistance provided for resettling Soviet refugees both in Israel and in other countries. Thirteen pages are devoted to resettlement policies and programs in the U.S. itself. Topics covered include: relevance of United Nations protocols on refugees, major agencies involved in resettlement, and general costs of various different programs.

Text: 49 pages plus appendices

273. U.S. Interagency Task Force

Final Report of the Senior Civil Coordinator, Eglin Air Force Base Refugee Reception Center. 1975.

Topic: camps
Population: Indochinese

Final report of the civilian operations of the Eglin Air Force Base Refugee Reception Center during 1975. Report addresses those areas under the prime responsibility of civilian authorities and the voluntary agencies, and is a complement to the U.S. Air Force *Operation New Arrivals* publications. Report covers various aspects of processing including voluntary agency liaison, sponsorship, family reunification, third-country resettlement, financial administration, and staffing.

Text: 65 pages

274. U.S. Interagency Task Force on Indochina Refugees
Indiantown Gap Refugee Resettlement Center, Operation New Arrivals: After Action Report. (2 volumes). 1976.

Topic: camps
Population: Indochinese

Extensive review and documentation of the establishment, operation, and closing of the Indiantown Gap refugee camp during 1975. Text includes a chronology of events, a list of personnel, administrative and financial summaries, and reviews of sponsorship activities, camp management, education, and public affairs. Appendices include a report on the military's involvement, specific cost information, and copies of internal and external memoranda covering camp policy, relations with the refugees, and sponsorship.

Text: Volume 1 contains the main 90 page report and about 200 pages of appendices. Volume 2 contains press clippings relating to the operation of the camp.

275. U.S. Interagency Task Force on Indochina Refugees
Report to the Congress. Washington, D.C. June 15, 1975.

Topics: resettlement (general), program review
Population: Indochinese

Report to the U.S. Congress on the activities of the Interagency Task Force on Indochina Refugees (IATF) during its first two months of operation. Major tasks were the evacuation of 86,000 U.S. citizens and Vietnamese from South Vietnam, and the reception of refugees into camps in the Western Pacific and in five U.S. states. As of June 15, 1975, 131,399 refugees from Indochina were in these camps. Resettlement issues discussed in the report include: (1) refugee demographic characteristics, (2) processing activities of different federal agencies, (3) resettlement programs of voluntary agencies, and state and local governments, (4) federal social service programs, and (5) refugee evacuation and resettlement expenditures. Report includes a chronology of events leading to the establishment of the Task Force. (This is the first in a series of reports to Congress on Indochinese refugee resettlement.)

Text: 65 pages

276. U.S. Interagency Task Force for Indochina Refugees
Report to the Congress. Washington, D.C. September 15, 1975.

Topics: resettlement (general), program review
Population: Indochinese

Report to the U.S. Congress on the activities of the Interagency Task Force on Indochina Refugees (IATF) during its first five months of operation. At the time of the report 92,893 refugees had been resettled throughout the U.S. Major topics discussed in the report include: (1) historical background of the program, (2) refugee demographic characteristics, (3) processing activities of the federal government and the voluntary agencies, (4) the repatriate program, and (5) resettlement expenditures. (This is the second in a series of reports to Congress on Indochinese refugee resettlement programs.)

Text: 101 pages

277. U.S. Interagency Task Force for Indochina Refugees
Report to the Congress. Washington, D.C. December 15, 1975.

Topics: resettlement (general), program review
Population: Indochinese

Final report to the U.S. Congress on the activities of the Interagency Task Force on Indochina Refugees (IATF) during its eight months of operation. By the end of 1975 the IATF had coordinated the resettlement of about 130,000 refugees, and the closing of all refugee camps. Topics discussed in the report include: (1) historical background and chronology of events, (2) refugee demographic characteristics, (3) resettlement activities of the voluntary agencies, (4) the repatriate program, and (5) federal programs for refugees and resettlement expenditures. (This is the third in a series of reports to Congress on Indochinese refugee resettlement. Succeeding reports are by the HEW Refugee Task Force.)

Text: 147 pages

278. U.S. Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy.
Semiannual Report to Congress. Washington, D.C. March 1980.

Topic: policy and program review
Population: immigrants, refugees

First semiannual report submitted to Congress by the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. Report outlines the initial efforts of the Commission to review U.S. immigration laws and consists of four sections: (1) description of the Commission's mandate, (2) highlights of the activities of the Commission during its first six months, (3) general findings, and (4) a brief discussion of future plans. In general the Commission found that there is (a) great public sympathy for refugees but considerable concern over their impact on social services and the economy, (b) a popular belief that illegal immigrants have an overall negative impact on the economy and the society, and (c) considerable criticism of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Text: 15 pages plus 59 pages of appendices on historical background, the Commission's personnel, public hearings, and staff Advisory Group composition.

279. U.S. Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy
Second Semiannual Report to Congress. Washington, D.C. October 1980.

Topic: policy and program review
Population: immigrants, refugees

Second semiannual report submitted to Congress by the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. Report covers the different methods used by the Commission to answer basic questions about U.S. immigration policy. These methods include social science and legal research, public hearings, on-site visits, consultations, Commission working groups, and the analysis of public opinion. Major conclusions concern the need for alternative methods of coping with undocumented aliens, and the need for more direct U.S. control over the immigration process.

Text: 30 pages plus 298 pages of appendices on research contracts, executive summaries of regional hearings, consultations, minutes of the Commission's meetings, and Commission personnel.

280. U.S. Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy
U.S. Immigration Policy and the National Interest: the Final Report and Recommendations of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy with Supplemental Views by Commissioners. Washington, D.C. March 1, 1981.

Topic: policy and program review
Population: immigrants, refugees

Final report and recommendations of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. Report consists of ten sections and several appendices. Major topics discussed include: (1) international issues relating to immigration, (2) undocumented aliens, (3) admission of immigrants, (4) refugee admissions and mass asylum, (5) nonimmigrant aliens, (6) administrative and legal issues, and (7) the treatment of U.S. territories under U.S. immigration and nationality laws. Appendices cover the Commission's recommendations, the role of the Federal government in immigration and refugee policy, the U.S. refugee program, and the Commission's activities.

Text: 453 pages including appendices.

281. Van Arsdale, Peter W., and John A. Latawiec
Population Dynamics of Denver's Vietnamese. In *Processes of Transition: Vietnamese in Colorado.* Edited by Peter W. Van Arsdale and James A. Pisarowicz. Austin, Texas: High Street Press. pp. 43-50. 1980.

Topics: adjustment (general), residential mobility
Population: Vietnamese

Analysis of residential distribution of Vietnamese in Denver from 1975 to 1979. Authors suggest that the total migration process for the Vietnamese has the following four phases: (1) the initial exodus from Vietnam, (2) a transitional migration from the camps to particular cities, largely determined by government policies and agency programs, (3) a voluntary internal migration to more permanent residences which tend to be ethnic enclaves especially when refugees remain underemployed and without full English language competence, and (4) a second voluntary migration away from the ethnic enclaves and into more desirable housing.

Text: 8 pages

282. VanDeusen, John, Cynthia Coleman, and others
Southeast Asian Social and Cultural Customs: Similarities and Differences. Part 1. *Journal of Refugee Resettlement* 1(1):20-39. November 1980.

Topic: culture and society
Population: Indochinese

Description of the major features of family, social, and religious life among four prominent Indochinese cultures: the Vietnamese, Lao, Cambodian, and Hmong. The inventory is based on discussions among several key Indochinese informants. Authors caution readers that, by readily adopting the "Indochinese" label, they might misperceive the refugees as coming from a common background, with common beliefs and customs, while in fact there is no single Indochinese culture. Information is organized into a series of tables to facilitate comparison between the ethnic groups for any given area of social life.

Text: 20 pages

283. Vangyi, Xeu Vang

The Needs for Education for the Laotian Refugees. Paper presented at the First National Indochinese Conference on the West Coast. California. May 8-9, 1980.

Topic: education
Population: Hmong, Lao

Description of the traditional Laotian education system and the changes in the system during and after the French colonial period. The report also focuses on the Hmong refugees, their lack of formal educational background, and the serious adjustment problems they face in the U.S. Author suggests that the U.S. government should provide long-term planning for language and vocational training, more funding to self-help organizations, and more attention to resettling Hmong refugees close to their relatives and other Hmong.

Text: 14 pages

284. Vignes, A. Joe, and Richard C. W. Hall

Adjustment of a Group of Vietnamese People to the United States. *American Journal of Psychiatry* 136(4):442-444. April 1979.

Topics: adjustment (general), mental health
Population: Vietnamese

Brief review of research conducted mainly with 50 newly resettled Vietnamese families in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Major focus of the research was the construction of a social adjustment index which was then correlated with age, religion, income, education, and marital status (by dichotomizing and using a two-tailed chi-square test). Only significant effect was that of income. Authors suggest that Vietnamese are adjusting well with the single exception of previously high status individuals who suffer significant downward mobility in status.

Text: 3 pages

285. Wain, Barry

The Indochina Refugee Crisis. *Foreign Affairs* 58:160-180. Fall 1979.

Topic: refugees from an International Relations perspective
Population: Indochinese

Review of the Indochina refugee problem from 1975 through 1979. Author deals with the different refugee waves (Lao minorities, ethnic Chinese, ethnic Vietnamese, etc.) in terms of Hanoi's foreign policy vis-a-vis the Soviet Union, China, and other Southeast Asia countries. Major suggestion is that the U.S. should move toward direct negotiations with the Vietnamese government since it is the most important actor in the refugee crisis.

Text: 21 pages

286. **Walter, Ingrid, and Cordelia Cox**
Resettlement in the United States of unattached and unaccompanied Indochinese Refugee Minors (1975-1978) by Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service. *International Migration* 17(1):139-161. 1979.

Topic: unaccompanied minors
Population: Indochinese

Review of the resettlement of 156 Indochinese unaccompanied minors in the U.S. by the Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (LIRS) from April 1975 through December 1978. The review focuses on the characteristics and needs of these minors and on ways to strengthen the program to their benefit. Alternative arrangements include: foster home placement, placement in small group homes and supervised independent living arrangement for older youth. In general, the authors believe that the LIRS program has had positive results.

Text: 23 pages with an appendix on recommendations regarding unaccompanied minors.

287. **Ward, Martha C., and Zachary Gussow**
Coping and Adaptation: Community Response and the New Orleans Vietnamese. Paper presented at the Conference on Indochinese Refugees. Fairfax, Virginia: George Mason University. October 24-25, 1979.

Topics: adjustment, community impact
Population: Vietnamese

Review of the influx and adjustment of Vietnamese refugees in New Orleans, and their impact on the city and on other ethnic groups. Paper focuses on the Versailles Garden housing complex where there is a concentration of refugee families. Authors note the following characteristics of the Vietnamese community: (1) large average household size, (2) importance of churches and ethnic businesses as the bases for community relations, (3) predominant economic involvement in fishing and sewing, and (4) rapidly apparent changes in family and social relations. The impact of the refugees on New Orleans is stressed, as is the need for better cultural understanding.

Text: 8 pages

88. **Wenk, Michael G.**
Adjustment and Assimilation: the Cuban Experience. *International Migration Review* 3 (1):38-49. 1968.

Topic: adjustment, assimilation
Population: Cuban

Description of adjustment of Cuban refugees in the United States. Research was conducted in 1968 and involved interviews with 200 families representing a total of 1127 adults and children. Author found that approximately 60% of the interviewed group had been in professional, business, skilled or semi-skilled occupations while in Cuba, but only 40% were in such categories in the U.S. Report indicated that the majority of the group agreed that it had taken them 2 to 5 years to feel settled.

Text: 12 pages including tables on distribution of Cubans in the U.S., their occupations, gross income, educational background and general levels of adaptation.

289. West, Carole T.

Soviet Immigration: The Adolescent Experience. *Journal of Jewish Communal Service* 55(4):382-385. Summer 1979.

Topics: adjustment (general), adolescents
Population: Soviet

Description of the difficulties faced by teenage Soviet Jews and their parents as they attempt to adjust to the academic and social demands of the American high school. Author notes that the American situation is "less structured and makes greater demands of individual effort and responsibility than its Soviet counterpart." This, coupled with the inevitable problems of any cultural adjustment, often results in the isolation of the adolescents from their peers and from their families. Author also discusses the traditional distrust of non-family authority and the tremendous importance placed on occupational status and academic success.

Text: 4 pages

290. Wey, Herbert W.

Report on a Pilot Project for the Professional Preparation and Placement of Cuban Refugee Teachers. Miami: University of Miami. 1963.

Topic: professional training
Population: Cuban

Report on the training and placement of 35 Cuban refugee teachers in Dade County, Florida. Program was funded by the U.S. Office of Education and conducted by the University of Miami in 1963. Author reviews the following aspects of the program: selection of participants, diagnosis of areas of need, provision of practical teaching experience and orientation toward working with American students. Author found that the objectives of the program were adequately attained. Thirty-two of the program participants obtained teaching positions in the Dade County Public Schools.

Text: 12 pages plus tables on teacher examination scores and evaluations of teaching of experience.

291. Wey, Herbert W., and John F. Newport

The Professional Preparation and Placement of Cuban Refugee Teachers. Miami, Florida: University of Miami. 1964.

Topic: professional training
Population: Cuban

Report on the training and placement of 70 Cuban refugee teachers in Dade County, Florida. Program was funded by the U.S. Office of Education and conducted by the University of Miami during June 1963-September 1964. Author reviews the following aspects of the program: selection of the participants, diagnosis of areas of need, provision of practical and teaching experience, and evaluation of the program. Sixty three teachers who validated their degrees and who passed the National Teacher Examination subsequently found employment in the teaching profession in various parts of Florida and in other states.

Text: 14 pages plus appendices on students' scor

292. **Wey, Herbert W., and Henry N. Hardin**
The Professional Preparation and Placement of Cuban Refugee Teachers. Miami: University of Miami. 1965.

Topic: professional training
Population: Cuban

> Report on the training and placement of 80 Cuban refugee teachers in Dade County, Florida. Program was funded by the U.S. Office of Education and conducted by the University of Miami during August 1964-September 1965. Author reviews the major aspects of the program: selection of the participants, orientation meetings, provision of practical teaching experience, and evaluation of students' performance. Fifty participants who held a degree have completed the training program in one year, and the other thirty participants who did not hold degrees have also made considerable progress toward their goals of obtaining degrees from the University of Miami. Author found that the objectives of the program were adequately attained.

Text: 13 pages plus appendices on students' performance scores.

293. Whitmore, John K., Ed.
An Introduction to Indochinese History, Culture, Language and Life–for Persons Involved with the Indochinese Education and Resettlement Project in the State of Michigan. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, Center for South and Southeast Asian Studies. 1979.

Topic: culture and society
Populations: Cambodian, Hmong, Lao, Vietnamese

> Collection of papers on various aspects of Southeast Asian society and culture first presented at a conference on Indochinese refugee resettlement held in Ann Arbor, Michigan in November 1978. Volume is particularly useful in presenting the insights of established Southeast Asian specialists. Topics covered include: prehistory, language, religion, Vietnamese and Laotian literature, the effects of the war on Vietnamese society, and family structure of the Hmong, Lao and Vietnamese.

Text: 102 pages plus a short annotated bibliography on Southeast Asian culture and society.

294. Wilson, Kenneth L., and Alejandro Portes
Immigrant Enclaves: An Analysis of the Labor Market Experiences of Cubans in Miami. *American Journal of Sociology* 86(2):295-319. September 1980.

Topic: employment
Population: Cuban

> Analysis of the mode of incorporation of Cuban emigres into the U.S. labor market, based on 427 follow-up interviews conducted during 1976-77. Authors review classic theories of a unified economy, more recent theories of dual labor markets, and the growth of the Cuban enclave in Miami. Multivariate analysis confirms the distinction between primary and secondary labor markets, but adds a third possibility–an enclave economy associated with immigrant owned businesses. Enclave workers exhibit distinct characteristics such as a higher utilization of previous occupational skills than is typical in the secondary labor market.

Text: 25 pages including tables on the multivariate analysis of the three labor markets and human capital determinants of income, and a bibliography focused on labor force characteristics of immigrants in general.

295. Winkler, Elizabeth
The Refugee Children. *Migration News* 28(3):2-4. 1979.

Topic: children
Population: refugees (general)

Description of the plight of refugee children throughout the world. In focusing on the hardships and problems of refugee children, author finds them to be susceptible to illness, vulnerable in the face of enormous cultural change, and deprived of basic education. An estimated half of the world's refugees are children. Their needs are similar to those of children everywhere: security, family life, food, education. Author suggests that when these needs are not met, the future adjustment of these children becomes problematic.

Text: 3 pages

296. Winsberg, Morton D.
Housing Segregation of a Predominantly Middle Class Population: Residential Patterns Developed by the Cuban Immigration Into Miami, 1950-74. *American Journal of Economics and Sociology* 38(4):403-418. October 1979.

Topics: housing, residential patterns
Population: Cuban

Statistical analysis of shifts in ethnic residential concentration in Miami from 1950 to 1974. Findings indicate the rapid expansion of Cubans throughout the city. The net effect, however, has been a significant rise in residential segregation involving not only Latins, but also blacks, Jews, and the elderly.

Text: 16 pages including a series of maps showing ethnic concentration and changes in residential patterns from 1950 to 1974.

297. Wiseman, Stanley F.
Field Study Problems in a Refugee Camp: Community and Bureaucracy Compounded and Confounded. In *Exploratory Fieldwork on Latino Migrants and Indochinese Refugees*. Edited by Roy S. Bryce-Laporte and Stephen R. Couch. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian, pp. 101-124. 1976.

Topics: camps, survey methodology
Population: Indochinese

Description of methodological problems in survey work at Camp Pendleton as compared to a planned community in Finland. Major problems with the Indochinese included a strong family orientation and high levels of distrust toward the researcher. Interviewees apparently tried to provide socially correct, rather than factually accurate, responses. General problems of intercultural research are noted.

Text: 16 pages plus notes

298. Wong, Janlee

Indochinese Refugee: the Mental Health Perspective. In *Civil Rights Issues of Asian and Pacific Americans: Myths and Realities.* A consultation sponsored by the United States Commission on Civil Rights. Washington, D.C. May 8-9, 1979.

Topic: mental health
Population: Indochinese

Assessment of Indochinese refugee mental health problems. Author focuses on the effects of the evacuation and the lack of adequate mental health services during the early period of the resettlement program. Major suggestions for federal, state and local governments include: development of family reunification programs, hiring of more bilingual Indochinese social service workers, and development of programs to educate the general public on the circumstances behind the resettlement efforts.

Text: 12 pages

299. Wright, Robert G.

Voluntary Agencies and the Resettlement of Refugees. *International Migration Review* 15(1). Spring 1981.

Topics: resettlement, social services (general)
Population: Indochinese

Review of the role of the voluntary agencies in resettling refugees, with emphasis on the Indochinese in the United States. Author discusses the following topics: (1) history of the voluntary agency involvement with refugees, (2) voluntary agency-government relations, (3) objectives of resettlement, (4) the rising role of the federal government, (5) matching grant programs, (6) overseas voluntary agency responsibilities, (7) pre- and post-arrival processing and services, (8) difficulties in the planning process, (9) placement strategies and their effects on secondary migration, (10) the need for orientation, and (11) unaccompanied minors. Author concludes by stressing the benefits of voluntary agency involvement in refugee resettlement.

Text: 17 pages

300. Yamamoto, Joe, and others

Chinese-Speaking Vietnamese Refugees in Los Angeles: A Preliminary Investigation. In *Current Perspectives in Cultural Psychiatry.* Edited by Edward F. Foulks, Ronald Wintrob, Joseph Westermeyer, and Armando R. Favazza. New York: Spectrum Publications, Inc.

Topic: mental health
Population: Sino-Vietnamese

Analysis of a series of interviews with fourteen Chinese-speaking refugee families from Vietnam. Research was conducted during the first year following the 1975 exodus. Most of the families shared similar problems relating to sponsorship, English language competence, employment, and a general disappointment with the local Asian community. Half of the families still had children, siblings, or parents remaining in Vietnam or Taiwan. Major finding was a statistically significant correlation between unemployment and mental depression.

Text: 6 pages

301. Yeatman, Gentry W., Constance Shaw, Matthew J. Barlow, and Glenn Bartlett
Pseudobattering in Vietnamese Children. *Pediatrics* 58(4):616-618. October 1976.

Topics: health, children
Population: Vietnamese

Brief comment on the existence of the lay medical practice of *cao gio* among Vietnamese in the United States. The practice involves firm downward strokes with a coin until lesions are often produced. The coin-rubbing is used for alleviating such symptoms as fever, chills, and headaches. Authors note that American physicians should be aware of this practice "in order to eliminate undue concern about child abuse in Vietnamese children."

Text: 2 pages with picture

302. Young, Harry F.
Refugees: An International Obligation. U.S. Department of State. Bureau of Public Affairs. January 1980.

Topic: program and policy review
Population: refugees (general)

Concise review of the world refugee situation, and the U.S. response to it, covering the period from the early twentieth century until the present. Author discusses: (a) early efforts by the League of Nations, (b) World War II and the subsequent formation of the IRO (International Refugee Organization), (c) development of the UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, (d) U.S. aid to refugees since the second world war, (e) the evolution of U.S. immigration and refugee policy, and (f) the history, causes, and implications of refugee flows from Indochina.

Text: 12 pages (article originally appeared in the Department of State Bulletin in December, 1979)

303. Zigler, Edward
A Developmental Psychologist's View of Operation Babylift. *American Psychologist* 31(5):329-340. May 1976.

Topic: children
Population: Vietnamese

Critique of the April 1975 "babylift" of 2000 Vietnamese children to the U.S. for adoption by Americans. Author notes errors in the planning, procedures, and logistics of the operation and discusses the following more general criticisms: (1) the program was not humanitarian, but rather was an attempt to assuage American guilt, (2) the airlift was tokenistic, (3) the effort was "imbued with American chauvinism, racism, and xenophobia," (4) the airlift was not in the best interests of the children, many of whom were not even orphans, and (5) the efforts toward the Vietnamese children were "desperately needed by a much larger number of American children."

Text: 12 pages

304. Zucker, Norman L., and Naomi F. Zucker
The Voluntary Agencies and Refugee Resettlement in the U.S.: A Report to the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. Kingston: University of Rhode Island. August 22, 1980.

Topic: voluntary agencies, resettlement
Population: refugees (general)

Report on the role of voluntary agencies in the resettlement of refugees in the U.S. Author describes the structure and programs of the major voluntary agencies and analyzes the utility of their current role. Major recommendations are that the Office of the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs should be moved from the Department of State to the White House, and that grants and contracts for initial reception and resettlement should be placed under the authority of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), DHHS. Author also suggests the creation of a National Refugee Library and Information Center, a Central Refugee Publication Office, and a Data Analysis Center within ORR.

Text: 67 pages plus a selected bibliography on refugee resettlement.

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✩U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1981-341-155/124